THE

OCTOBER *Midmonthly* SURVEY

Meet Mr. Probation Officer

By MARJORIE BELL

The "Y" Tackles Unemployment

By MARGARET HILLER

A Nurse's Night Out

By MARJORIE MEYER

Little Problem Children and Big Problem Parents :: Time Out for the Executive :: A Psychiatric Worker Looks at Literature

30 cents a copy 1929 $5.00 a year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Your New Midmonthly

OCTOBER and Survey Associates swing into the traffic of another publishing year. GO—and Survey Midmonthly takes its place in the line; a new model, if you please, with stream lines, more drive, new carrying power.

Now, there are profane members of the staff who in their off moments say it has just had its face lifted. True, there's the new cover; but thumb the pages, and you will see that under the enamel of an attractive exterior, new principles are at play. Scheme and make-up are pliant, and your suggestions and participation are invited throughout the twelve months ahead.

First comes the contents page—with its cast of characters: who cooperate in the month's offerings and the gist of what they have to tell. Thereafter, the short, edged paragraphs that give news, backgrounds and foregrounds, and the interplay of personalities and problems. The editors are indebted to readers the country over for the "makings."

Next, the signed articles. Here is both expansion—they are to be trebled in number—and compression: for we shall aim at a maximum of 2,000 words, and try for a lot of one pagers, "spry little runabouts with four-wheel brakes at the 1,001th word." Here it is that the cooperative element in The Survey's working scheme levies on major gifts of time and interest which match the money gifts represented by our roster of members and contributors. The Graphic has reached a point where it can pay modestly for illuminating arrangements of the English language, but the Midmonthly is still in the class of those professional journals which must rely on the voluntary help of the groups they serve.

Social Work Plus

OUR focus in the Midmonthly, now as in the past, is social work plus—the art and practice of dealing with people. Our audience—the participants therein and those consecutively interested; the growing professional group, the youngsters coming on, board members, volunteers, and socially-minded citizens generally who want to keep in touch with some of the most significant activities of the times we live in.

And in truth, so varied are the forms in which organized human initiative manifests itself in keeping pace with the tremendous economic and engineering changes going forward about us, that the task of The Survey Midmonthly becomes essentially an adventure in acquaintance. Space will be reserved at the lead of each issue for articles with the opportune element strong in them of concern to all of us. But Meet Mr. Probation Officer is the first of a series devised to tell every group we reach about one group among them. Really introducing them to their fellows, and the prime impact of their work, but not hesitating to add a pinch of salt or spoof some of their frailties. You may guess who some of the others are concealed under such possible titles as Circuit Riders of Health, Teaching by Leg Power, the Hospitals' Poor Relations, Brass Buttons in Style, and Men Who Throw the Gears.

In succeeding pages case stories in a score of fields will be rifled, successes and failures will be exhibited, experience cross-sectioned, research distilled, innovations and espousals tapped for their springs of action. And there will be space for some head-on controversies for everybody loves a fight.

Our New Switchboard

FROM the outset, The Survey has served as a central, coordinating one field of social concern with another. A few broad topical sections of the Midmonthly have helped in this exchange. Yet social work is so new and changing that it lacks words and names that have the precision of the physical sciences. Hence the inviting head-pieces that stake them off. Under Social Practice we cover our primary field having to do with work with individual lives, such as family and child welfare. Health has been self-revealing as a heading, and Education has suggested the newer and more sentient activities of our furthest flung social institution. Our Industry department deals with conditions and relations in the day's work on which well-being hangs; and our section on Communities with housing, city planning, municipal efficiency and other factors in the environment of homes and neighborhoods.

These are not mutually exclusive categories; they overlap: through them play forces as variant as the newer psychology and the rise of internal combustion engines. We are abandoning our former grouping of articles under these headings. Hereafter, articles will be brought forward and must have the capacity to interest our full body of readers—or most of them; the semi-long, semi-technical and (to outsiders) semi-readable paper must find presentation in one of the fifty or more specialized journals. Hereafter our topical sections will give their pith, along with brief, close-in, original interpretations of significant developments for the reading, *of all our readers*.

Where Elbows and Ideas Rub

COMES next our old friend, the Social Workshop—just what its name signifies: the hang-out of social workers as such, regardless of specialized subject matter or breed of calling. Here the professional group, board members, and volunteers will be at home. Here questions of administration, publicity, money-raising, personnel and institutional management will have their innings. Here will be gossip; here the goose will hang high; and here, as elsewhere from cover to cover, hospitality to newcomers and new ideas will be the order of the day.

When social worker, or social scientist, or their next of kin turns up in boards or cloth-backs in our alcove, their writings will find place in Books. And when any reader has ideas or protests, criticisms or proposals that will not wait, there are our columns for Communications; the livelier, more informal and pungent the better—up to 300 words.

How You Can Count

BUT that is only one out of many ways each and every reader can make the mare go—if the old phrase may do service again with such a modern carrier of intelligencce as our new Midmonthly. You can send in news, tips, information, suggestions, manuscripts. You can call the new Midmonthly to the attention of fellow members of your staff or the board you are on, this one or that—in your neighborhood or your profession, and get them to subscribe for The Survey at this new stage. That helps a lot. For here is an old friend in a new guise, young in its experimental bent, eager in its entrance on a new publishing year. And you can help make the most of it. Won't you?

THE SURVEY, published semi-monthly and copyright 1929 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York. Price: this issue (October 15, 1929), Vol. LXIII, No. 2) 30 cts.; $5 a year, foreign postage, $1 extra; Canadian 60 cts. Changes of address should be mailed to us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918. President, Robert W. DeForest; Secretary, John Palmer Gavit; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

VOL. LXIII, No. 2. MIDMONTHLY October 15, 1929

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE - - - - - *Drawing by Helen B. Phelps* 66
EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS - - - - - - - - - - - - 67
What Did Venus Weigh?, "Herzlich Gern," Prosperity or Pensions?, Inchin' Erlong, Anchors for Drifters, Louis Marshall, Brotherhood in Brooklyn, Health vs. Home Rule, Apologies to Uncle Alec, John's Ears and Wings
MEET MR. PROBATION OFFICER - - - *Marjorie Bell* 71
THE "Y" TACKLES UNEMPLOYMENT - *Margaret Hiller* 72
PROBLEM CHILDREN AND PROBLEM PARENTS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Carmelite Janvier* 75
PIONEER YOUTH IN CAMP - - - *Neva R. Deardorff* 77
A PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER LOOKS AT LITERATURE - - - - - - - - - - - *Fannie E. Teller* 80
BUYING FOOTBALL PLAYERS - - - *George Wilson* 82
SMALL LOANS AND FAMILY WELFARE - *Mary Ross* 83
A NURSE'S NIGHT OUT - - - - - *Marjorie Meyer* 85
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 86
The International Conference of Social Work, What Was Cain's I. Q.?, Back to the Home, Paying the Premiums, Formidable Bonnets, Who Commits Crime?
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 88
Learning About Money, Grown-ups at School, Instead of City Streets, New and Lively, World Friendship
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 90
Who's Who in Civic Achievement, The First School of City Planning, Reform, Don't Abolish the Dance Halls, Housing in Chicago, Safety Begins at Home
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 92
Reading with a Purpose, Light and Power, Victories of Peace, Women Workers at School, A Study in Industrial Poisoning, Forty to Sixty-Five
HEALTH - 94
Health for Negroes, Cripples Across the Seas, Cancer Clues, Brain and Brawn, Unfrenzied Finance, Riches and Health
THE SOCIAL WORKSHOP - - - - - - - - - - - - 96
Time Out for the Executive, Selecting the Cottage Mother, *Leonard W. Mayo*—Fitting Volunteers and Jobs, *Carolyn K. Wiener*—Blue Ridge Blues, *Paul L. Benjamin*—Vacations in 1920, *Ralph G. Hurlin*—Over My Desk, *Elwood Street*—Gossip
BOOKS - 103
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 107

The Gist Of It

HERE and now begins the new Midmonthly launched with the high hopes and the plans set forth on the inside front cover. It's leading article, Meet Mr. Probation Officer, introduces a new series in which social workers may look at one another with a gaily appraising eye, drop grains of salt on each other's professional pretensions and even step on protruding toes. It is related that MARJORIE BELL, though a city child, knows rural probation work at its most difficult, for last winter she made a study over the entire state of North Dakota with the thermometer scarcely rising to 30 degrees *below*—and enjoyed it. In her work as field secretary for the National Probation Association, Mrs. Bell has made surveys in Baltimore, New Jersey, and Florida, following her earlier welfare work for girls and as officer in charge of the Minneapolis office of the American Red Cross. Page 71.

MARGARET HILLER (page 82) is one of the secretaries of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., whose special concern is public affairs. She has recently devoted her attention to unemployment as it is presented to the Y. W. C. A. through its contacts with business and working girls.

CHERCHEZ LES PARENTS is the wisdom which Carmelite Janvier (page 75) deduces from wrestling with problem children as a visiting teacher in the public schools of New Orleans. "I have always lived in New Orleans," writes Miss Janvier, "so that now she seems to me much more like a delightful, irritating, whimsical, infuriating and charming old lady than a city." We shall hope for an entertaining diagnosis of New York at the end of this year which Miss Janvier spends in study at the New York School of Social Work on one of the scholarships of the National Committee of Visiting Teachers.

NEVA R. DEARDORFF need scarcely be "introduced" to Survey readers. Her article (page 77) telling of the camp conducted by Pioneer Youth of America, is in reality a sympathetic presentation by an outsider of the aims of that organization of labor in the field of character-building as well as of recreation.

FANNIE E. TELLER, who looks at literature from a special psychiatric slant on page 80, is a member of the social service department of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia. One good look invites another and we shall hope for additional suggestions and comments from other readers.

GEORGE WILSON is the pen-name of a writer who knows college football first as a student editor and then as a faculty member. Page 82.

THE true story by MARJORIE MEYER (page 85) is part of a nurse's run-of-the-mill in Saugatuck, Michigan.

LEONARD W. MAYO is a member of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work in charge of the courses for institution workers. Page 97.

CAROLYN A. WIENER was for three years secretary and board member of the Clearing House for Women Volunteers in Philadelphia, and is now chairman of its Personal Contact Committee. Page 98.

PAUL L. BENJAMIN (page 98), general secretary of the Family Service Organization of Louisville and former associate editor of The Survey, has helped the Guilds, June and Arthur, build the summer conference at Blue Ridge into an annual work-and-play fortnight for social workers.

RALPH G. HURLIN'S report of vacation policies on page 99 is drawn from his study of 160 family welfare societies.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, *Inc.*

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

ROBERT W. DEFOREST, *President*
JULIAN W. MACK, V. EVERIT MACY, *Vice-Presidents*
JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Treasurer*
MIRIAM STEEP, *Director, Finance and Membership*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *Editor*
ARTHUR KELLOGG, *Managing Editor*

Associate Editors

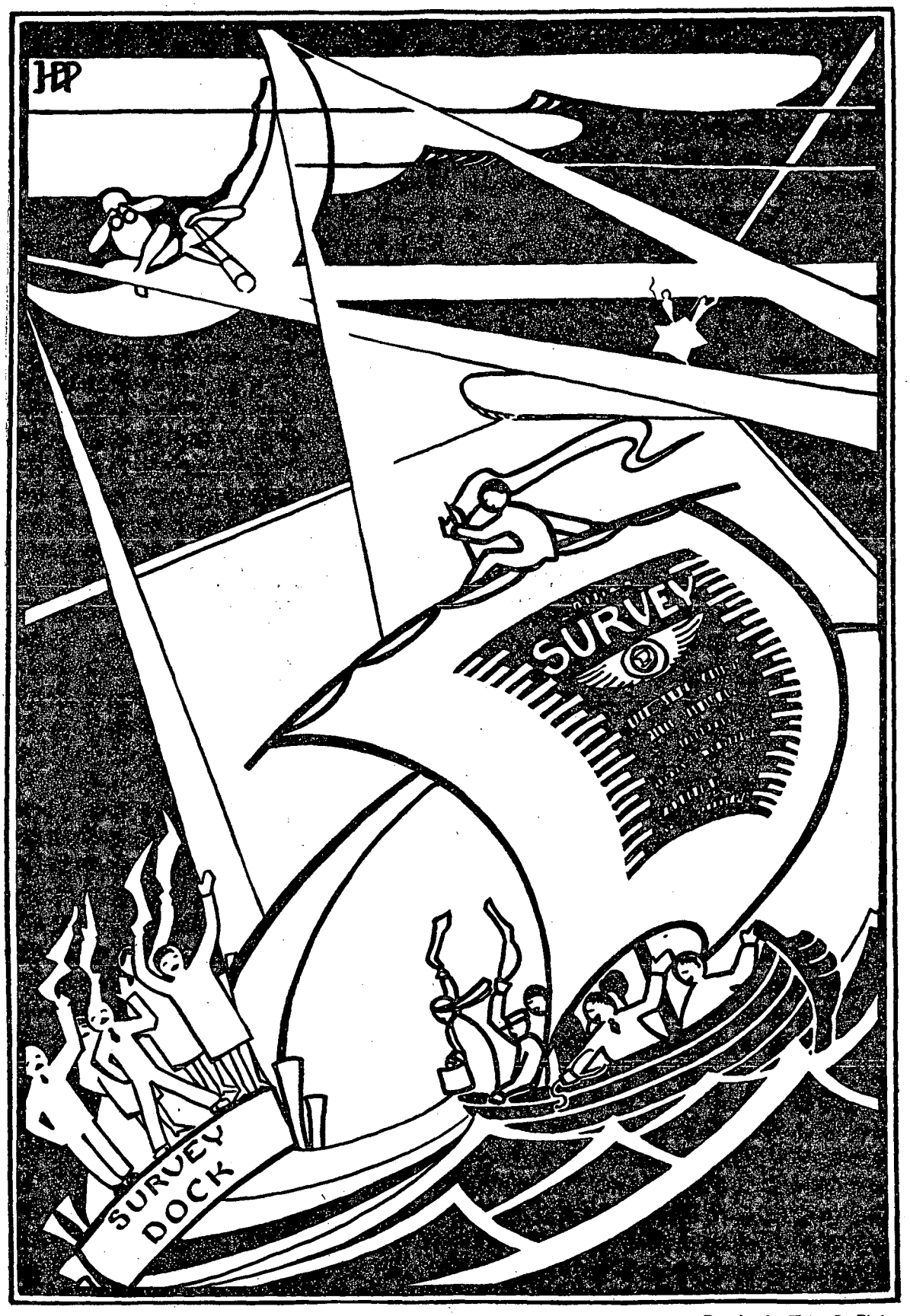
HAVEN EMERSON, M.D. — ROBERT W. BRUÈRE
MARY ROSS — BEULAH AMIDON
LEON WHIPPLE — JOHN PALMER GAVIT
JOHN D. KENDERDINE — LOULA D. LASKER
HALLE SCHAFFNER — FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG

Contributing Editors

EDWARD T. DEVINE — GRAHAM TAYLOR
JANE ADDAMS — FLORENCE KELLEY
JOSEPH K. HART

JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *Business Manager*
MARY R. ANDERSON, *Advertising Manager*
MOLLIE CONDON, *Extension Manager*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Drawing by Helen B. Phelps

THE NEW MIDMONTHLY SETS SAIL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE
SURVEY

October 15
1929

Volume LXIII
No. 2

What Did Venus Weigh?

WHEN the eighteen-day or Hollywood diet began to appear on restaurant menus from coast to coast, promising sylphlike slenderness even for stylish stouts, the packers and the citrus fruit growers must have clapped their hands with joy. The burden of its song was grapefruit and lamb chops and lettuce, with an occcasional egg or a little plain tea or coffee and dry toast thrown in for variety. It was rumored that it came—with scientific endorsement—from the clinic of the Mayo brothers in Rochester, Minneapolis. That rumor was laid by prompt and categoric denial by the brothers Mayo. Now a bulletin of the Los Angeles County Health Department notes that it no longer is a matter of private concern between certain individuals and their scales, since it has been brought forcibly to public attention "by the increasing number of apparently healthy and robust persons found fainting at their daily tasks" as a result of adhering to its stringent rigors. Analyzing a typical day's menu, Elizabeth Fogg, dietician of the department, finds that it has a caloric value far below that deemed necessary for hospital patients at rest in bed, while its balance is seriously out of plumb. Miss Fogg concludes with the sane, if somewhat unglamorous advice that it is exceedingly dangerous to diet without consulting your doctor. Individuals are quite as likely to differ on their insides as on their out, and even among quite normally healthy persons one woman's plenty might spell another's starvation. When it comes to people with special nutritional needs because of the nature of their work or play or some special variety of physical make-up or handicap, food fads, of course, become an even more dangerous diversion.

In New York, Dr. Shirley S. Wynne, the health commissioner, has been investigating other occupational hazards of beauty in the interest of the public weal. Benzol, a poison highly irritating to the skin, was found in nine out of some ninety-odd varieties of lipstick on the market. Some hair dyes were found to contain lead and other poisons which can cause serious illness, and other flagrant dangers and abuses in the beauty business were discovered and frequently abolished through the department's division of legal medicine. There is obvious if depressing truth in Dr. Wynne's observation "that more and more women are resorting to hair dye because of the modern demand for youth in the business world as well as for the age-old reason of vanity." But in simple statistical curiosity we'd be interested to know how he arrived at the dictum that "the average modern woman puts color on her lips at least five times a day."

"Herzlich Gern"

THE president of the Austrian Republic was talking with a group of Americans. "What we *can* do in our little country," he said, "we do *herzlich gern*"—"heartily willingly." He spoke the truth. In the break-up of the Hapsburg empire, hailed throughout the world as a victory for democracy and self-determination, the plight of what was left of Austria has been largely forgotten. Stripped of mines, farmland, factories, seaports, Austria has spent the decade since the war in a frantic effort to piece together the scanty resources left her. But in that decade, in the face of poverty and bewilderment, the new republic has taken long steps in child care. Austria has today a system of social and health protection for children that compares favorably with that of many American states.

There are, for instance, more than 500 child health stations in a country which is about as large as Maine and has about as many people as Illinois—one station for each 13,000 people. The care of orphans, illegitimate children, delinquents, apprentices, is in most provinces a recognized responsibility of the government. Public health services are widely distributed. Sickness insurance is general. A distinctive type of worker—the *Fürsorgerin,* combining health and social work functions—gives effective support to the physicians and the welfare officials.

In the rehabilitation and development of child health services in Austria since the war, American funds and American skill have played a considerable but never a dominating role. The American Red Cross did much for the child health stations in its brief period of post-war service

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in Austria. The Commonwealth Fund has just finished a six-year program of aid to Austrian health workers in which emphasis has been put largely on the training of personnel—training through scholarships which have enabled Austrian physicians, nurses, *Fürsorgerinnen,* and teachers to visit other countries and see for themselves what new ways of working were worth a trial. An account of this program, written by Geddes Smith, lately managing editor of The Survey, has just been published by the Commonwealth Fund Division of Publications. It is summed up in the statement: "American initiative has helped to clear the way for an Austrian enterprise."

Prosperity or Pensions?

THAT private charity and individual thrift and likewise group insurance and industrial pensions are quite inadequate to meet the problems of supporting people in their old age is the burden of the testimony at hearings before the New York Commission on Old Age Security. It is hoped that New York may soon join the ten states which already have in force some type of an old age pension law; in Europe the acceptance of such provision as a social necessity is all but universal. Proponents of a pension plan were especially cheered by the testimony of Harold F. Brown, representing the National Industrial Conference Board before the New York commission. Mr. Brown declared that a canvass of 318 industrialists by the board had disclosed that many employers who previously had opposed such legislation as "socialistic" have changed their minds in view of the modern complexities of economic and industrial life. Even in British Columbia, declared E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the compensation board of that province, industrial conditions are such as to force out the older men in favor of the younger and spryer. A pension act in force in that province for the past two years was declared by Mr. Winn to be "the only piece of social legislation about which I have heard no complaint."

The fallacy of insurance as a solution of old age dependency was maintained by Abraham Epstein, secretary of the American Old Age Security League who quoted statistics on industrial insurance—the only kind poor people can afford—from two leading insurance companies. In the first company, in 1927, eight times as many policies lapsed as were paid out and the aggregate value of the lapsed policies was thirteen times as great as the death claims paid; for the second company, the corresponding figures were nine and fourteen. Mr. Epstein maintained that the present American prosperity is due "to the lack of foresight of the population and their reckless expenditure of their income." We could be thrifty and, under favorable circumstances, save for our old age, or we can keep on spending and keep up production, employment and high wages, but not both.

Inchin' Erlong

THE thirty-day interval required by law between the dramatic mistrial in the Gastonia case and the summoning of a new jury ends as this issue goes to press (see The Survey, September 15, page 595). During this period, outbreaks of anti-Communist mob violence resulting in four kidnappings, two floggings and a murder have served as lurid reminders of the tension and bitterness in the North Carolina textile area, where the three-cornered fight between the Communist National Textile Workers' Union, the "regular" American Federation of Labor unionism and the cotton mill owners goes on.

It has been said many times—and proved true by events—that the southern mill worker is incapable of lasting organization. But in the light of the Gastonia situation, certain new elements making for successful labor unionism become increasingly clear. One is the fact that the mill workers are less ignorant than they used to be. They apparently read newspapers far more than the southern farm population of a much higher economic standing, and among the young workers there are many who have been to highschool.

Another factor is the increasing tendency on the part of owners to go outside the mills to colleges and textile schools for technically trained men as foremen, supervisors and managers. This shuts the door to advancement for the young mill-hand, and many of the more intelligent and ambitious workers who have hitherto exercised their ability as representatives of management, are finding a call to leadership among their own group.

A third factor grows directly out of the present situation and is aptly stated in a personal letter to The Survey from a well-informed North Carolinian:

> This excitement about the Communists has driven many former irreconcilables into a position approaching friendliness toward unionism of the more conservative type. People whom I never heard say a tolerant word about unions are now saying that unions of the right sort are all right. Men and newspapers in these parts who have always said that the South would work out a solution which would avoid the conflict of other areas have apparently forgotten all about other solutions and say it is only a question of time and method before the southern mill workers are organized. If the Communist group retains life enough it may scare the more conservative southerner into sympathy with the American Federation of Labor. For while there may be some in the mill village who are convinced by the personality and the arguments of the Communists, there are many who are not, and the solid weight of the people is against such doctrine.

Anchors for Drifters

THE State of New York is not going to consider its duty by child workers done when it determines that they are actually fourteen and through the eighth grade, and gives them working papers. A Division of Junior Placement has been organized in the State Labor Department and Clare L. Lewis, formerly with the Vocational Service for Juniors, has been appointed its chief, the first official of the kind in this country. Plans for a Division of Junior Placement were submitted last winter, with the backing of twenty-two important civic and welfare groups. They called for an additional appropriation of $78,450 to supplement the $27,620. The plans were accepted, but the new appropriation was cut to $20,000, thus giving a total of $47,620 to Miss Lewis to cover thirteen junior placement offices in thirteen continuation schools, whose combined registration is over 65,000. Nine are in Greater New York, one each in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. She has added five expert counselors to her staff and plans to secure others as rapidly as funds permit.

For some years New York has had separate employment offices for children, generally situated in continuation schools. But these offices have been under the adult service, with workers too few and insufficiently trained to deal with individual problems. Under the new scheme, when John or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tony or Rosika or Katie, armed with working papers, comes to the employment office seeking a job, he or she will talk things over with a sympathetic counselor. If it turns out that John was merely restless and eager to "get out in the world," he will be told what a poor prospect there is for an untrained boy and urged to go back to school for a time. If Rosika has grown discouraged because she blundered into the academic course when she dreamed of being a costume designer, the counselor will cooperate with the school to get her back into courses that will hold her attention and prepare her for what she wishes to do. But when there is such poverty at home that the child must go to work, he will be furnished with the best available job. And no boy or girl will be sent to a place that has not been visited beforehand by a member of the employment office staff.

As Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, said, in speaking of this new division in her department, "We hope to establish an enlightened policy of junior placement, which will lessen the number of baffled people, men and women, who go through life dissatisfied and drifting from job to job just because they were not started right."

Louis Marshall

EVER mindful of the welfare of his coreligionists, it was perhaps a fitting climax that Louis Marshall should end his long and useful life while on a mission abroad in behalf of his less fortunate Jewish brethren. Though not a Zionist, one of his greatest achievements was the part he played in bringing together in 1928 Zionist and non-Zionist organizations of the world for the rehabilitation of Palestine. At the recent Zionist Conference in Zurich, in recognition of this accomplishment he was elected chairman of the Jewish Agency Council, composed of representatives of both parties who are to work together toward making Palestine the Jewish homeland. Shortly after this and while still in Zurich, his fatal illness occurred. Of all Mr. Marshall's achievements, undoubtedly those in behalf of the Jewish people will stand as his most permanent monument. His activities in this sphere were the paramount interest of his life—an interest to which he gave of himself without reservations. As president of the American Jewish Committee since 1916, an organization founded in 1906 to combat infractions of the civil and religious rights of Jews, Mr. Marshall's service was distinguished; as chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, member of the United Jewish Campaign and other similar committees, Mr. Marshall was instrumental in raising great sums for charitable purposes.

But deep as was his concern for the welfare of the Jewish people, injustice to minority groups, whoever and wherever they might be, always found in him a staunch and forceful opponent. Sentiments voiced at his death by organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are evidence of the loss felt by those working for the cause of the oppressed. Leaders of the former organization characterized him as "a champion of minorities and fighter for justice," and a man who "conducted a veritable civil liberties union of his own," while the latter describes him as "one of the very best friends that the Negroes of America ever had."

A great humanitarian, Mr. Marshall was at the same time one of the country's foremost authorities on constitutional law. His outstanding ability in his profession was ever at the service of his country and his native state. Three times he served as a member of a constitutional convention in the State of New York—the only citizen to be so distinguished. He was instrumental in negotiating treaties with Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia in which the equal rights of special linguistic and religious minorities were laid down and made obligations of international concern under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A learned lawyer, a patriotic American, a loyal Jew, a lover of humanity, Mr. Marshall was a citizen of the world and his death is lamented by all who admire fine character and able leadership.

Brotherhood in Brooklyn

SHOULD churches recognize a color line and assign would-be communicants to separate houses of worship in accordance with the recognizable percentage of "Negro" blood in their veins? Of course not, all Catholics and most Protestants will say. Yet, when a group of people can best be helped in their spiritual advance through separate services in keeping with their particular needs, tastes or understanding, does not Christian good-will express itself more fully by providing these separate services rather than by demonstrations of a merely theoretical equality? In other words, as against the universal demands of Christianity there are the demands of efficiency in the work of the church. Few people feel that it is contrary to the spirit of their religion to have separate Sunday school classes for different age groups, bible classes for men and women, and missions for foreigners. Yet, when last month the Rev. William S. Blackshear, from the pulpit of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, New York, discouraged the attendance or membership of Negroes in that church, he was denounced as a hypocrite.

As a matter of fact, he only gave public utterance to a view which other churchmen, in most denominations, express more diplomatically through their practices. Coming from the South, he had the misfortune of being even less aware than his clerical brothers in Brooklyn of the fact that the Negroes in that borough do not make up a homogeneous group, intellectually, morally or in any other way, but are as diverse in their accomplishments and interests as their white neighbors. It is this that makes their case different from that of an immigrant group. If it were not for the color of their skin, it probably would occur to no one that the members of that race in that northern city require specialized churches any more than they require specialized schools. If few of them achieve leadership in a white church—one of the explanations given for the desire to segregate them—the cause does not lie in their lack of qualifications but in the prejudice of white church members.

Although played up in the press as unique, the Brooklyn incident illustrates a question which even the most liberal of the younger Protestant ministers, through a published statement, confess to find perplexing. A universal religion, when confronted with the facts of social life, can become operative only, they hold, when in each neighborhood situation its tenets are examined anew for its bearing upon the existing problems in human relations. The more progressive churchmen, instead of engineering new forms of separation to meet some less essential social objective, would gradually eliminate traditional forms of segregation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that are no longer justified by present conditions. The discussion of the Brooklyn incident, concluded with a wise declaration of policy by Bishop Ernest M. Stires, has helped matters by bringing out more clearly this educational aspect of church policy.

Health vs. Home Rule

FOR the time being, opposition to the Multiple Dwellings Law recently passed by the legislature of New York State is to all intents and purposes silenced. For the constitutionality of the new law has been confirmed by the State Court of Appeals. Those who opposed the law on the assumption that it violates the principle of home rule, and those who opposed its passage on the very different ground that it offered a mere palliative which completely overlooked the drastic remedies that should be applied to "old law" tenements, have both lost their fight (see The Survey for January 15, 1929, page 493). By a vote of five to two, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court, which had declared it unconstitutional, arguing that as it applied only to cities of over 800,000 it was limited to New York City, and therefore infringed on the home rule powers of the city body. In the opinion of the higher court this reasoning is not valid, since the law pertains to the health and safety of the population. To quote from the majority opinion:

> The Multiple Dwelling Law here under discussion is a tenement house law with another name. . . . Reason as well as authority justifies the conclusion that these health measures must be a matter of state concern. The police power of the state has never been questioned when it dealt directly with the hygienic conditions of a community. Unless the intent is clear or reasonably certain it should not be limited or whittled away by the reform known as the home rule for cities. Let us recognize in our decision the useful division which custom and practice have made between these things which are considered state affairs and those which are purely the affairs of cities.

Granted that the present law is far from ideal—that it overlooks many tenement houses declared unfit as far back as twenty-nine years ago when the last preceding tenement house law became effective, it unquestionably effects some much needed changes in previous building regulations. In the final analysis, the remedy lies with the public, which must not permit another twenty-nine years to elapse before this tenement house law of 1929 has its successor.

Apologies to Uncle Alec

A CORRESPONDENT who wishes to be anonymous asks us to correct an injustice done to Uncle Alec Johnson in the editing of his article in The Survey of September 15. In telling the story of the Virginia almshouses, Uncle Alec referred, with modest anonymity, to the first secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities, and, a few sentences later, to Dr. Amos Butler, then its secretary. In the heat and hurry of an August afternoon, trying to squeeze the words into the space the printer gave us, we somehow scrambled the two and made it appear that Dr. Butler was that first secretary who had the momentous interview with Governor Swanson and so became the pilot of the Virginia movement, when in fact it was Uncle Alec himself. We apologize to Uncle Alec and thank the correspondent who called the blunder to our attention. Incidentally, it is interesting to remember that, thanks to the pioneering work of its first secretary and its faithful continuance by his successors, the Indiana board, during its forty years of useful existence, has been practically unmolested by political or other meddling. Its experience in that respect is almost unique in the history of boards of the kind.

John's Ears and Wings

In 1769

A court record of 1769 contains this order: "John Smith shall be put in stocks and have his ears cut off for stealing woolen goods of a window shelf." We do not know much about John Smith except that he was an apprentice to a tradesman. No doubt he was poorly fed and clothed. He may have acted on an impulse of the moment. But in the days before juvenile courts and probation existed, almost surely no one stopped to think why he fell before temptation or to give him another chance to make good. Into the stocks for John, to be publicly and lastingly humiliated.

In 1929

This happened to John Smith the second in a community without juvenile court or probation: "John was brought into the police court charged with stealing a suit of clothes. He was sentenced to the county jail for six months." Still no one bothered to ask why John wanted clothes. If they had, they would have learned that he came from a home of neglect and poverty and was ashamed because he looked so shabby. When John gets out of jail, the jeers of his companions will be more unbearable than ever. Although his ears are not cut, his wings will be.

But also in 1929

Another John Smith was brought into court charged with stealing goods from a store. It was a juvenile court and its probation officer went to John's home, found that the mother was dead, the father hard-working and away much of the time. John had raided the store on the "dare" of his gang. John agreed to turn over a new leaf. Under probation he has left the gang to join a neighborhood boys' club. With the judge and probation officer as friends he has made a promising new start. John's ears and wings have not been clipped. Instead his self-respect is cultivated carefully.

From a folder of the National Probation Association, which has set as its goal for 1935 the establishment of juvenile courts and probation service in every city and county to give skilled help to all boys and girls who need it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Meet Mr. Probation Officer

By MARJORIE BELL

OR perhaps Miss or Mrs. Probation Officer, for here as elsewhere the masculine embraces the feminine. Pages of popular magazines were once illumined as occasion offered with so-called "composite photographs" purporting to reduce men of certain occupations or personality leanings to distinctive types. Thus the faces of ten murderers laid one upon another and pressed together, in a manner of speaking, would result through this camera magic in the lineaments of the Murderer. Similarly ten grocers, ten landladies, ten professors of philosophy or ten chorus girls, might be so processed. The result, as we recall it, was a trifle uncertain as to outline, a wobbly chin and a bleary eye being seemingly as dominent a character of the judge on the bench as of the burglar at the bar. No doubt they were meant to be suggestive only, an impressionate picture wherein the spectator must not look too closely for a good likeness. If there is a typical probation officer, his likeness (or hers) must be similarly vague in composite portraiture.

In the growing social work family, so unrestrained in its annual increase, the probation officer may still be counted among the adolescents. This, notwithstanding that more than half a century ago one John Augustus, a Boston bootmaker, with an understanding heart and an unquenchable spirit formed the habit of appearing in court to intercede for those culprits who looked to him like good material for reform. He wrought with unabated zeal on those released to his care unaware that he was beginning a social reform movement.

Since his day probation officers have been drawn from many walks of life. Almost they are like the blue-eyed babe who came "out of the everywhere into the here." Barbers, undertakers, detectives, installment collectors, sign painters, widows of policemen and county commissioners all have added their quota to the field. The conception of probation work as a benevolent activity which can be carried on by a paternal business man or a minor officer of the court whose time is not otherwise fully filled is fortunately a fading one. It no longer seems comparable to the side-line of novelties or small wares carried by a traveling salesman. Even in smaller places where the work is on a part-time basis, there is a growing recognition that this is a technical job calling for more than a kindly interest on the part of a worthy fellow-townsman or a needy and worn out political henchman.

Reminiscent of the passing period is a sign on the door of a small town office where probation work is but one activity of a man who calls attention to his various capacities thus:

Justice of the Peace
Fire insurance
Notary Public
Money loaned
Pensions
Rents collected
Steamship tickets
General business office

In the margin of time left from these vocations, he functions as the only probation officer in his county.

Why social work in the courts should attract such diverse personalities is hard to explain. It is easy to understand the political necessity of providing for someone for whom the community feels responsible, and acceptance of the work on this basis is motivated by an honest desire for an easy job. The office being a public one, is particularly subject to such political hazards. But for those who more purposefully select this field, the impulse to be of service is a leading one. This may be tempered by an ingenuous interest in other people's business—the interest which makes the work "so thrilling" and "just wonderful." It has, moreover, a fascination for the unadjusted who seek vicarious satisfaction by delving into the intimate dramas of other lives.

But from the beginning, hundreds of warm-hearted, intelligent men and women have come into this new social field to dig away at the causes of crime and to straighten young twigs still pliant enough to be turned in the right direction. With the development of professional standards, in which probation shares the progress of social work in general, the type of worker has become more homogeneous and the new probation officer emerges from a trained background, sound in attitude, sympathetic without sentimentality, and scientific without hardness.

Certainly what the Victorians delicately called "monetary considerations" has had little to do with drawing workers to this vineyard. Salaries for probation officers are still markedly low. A country-wide questionnaire circulated in 1927 by the National Probation Association shows paid probation officers on full-time drawing $500, $600, and $750 a year. In at least one of the larger cities, however, the chief's salary has quite recently been raised to the dizzy pinnacle of $9000, a veritable beacon of hope and promise.

There are throughout the country some 3,600 probation officers according to the national directory. This includes 150 volunteers who are more or less continuously on the job. These officers serve juvenile and adult courts of all types

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

including the federal, there being now seven United States Courts employing probation officers as authorized by Act of Congress in 1925. Rather surprisingly, men probation officers outnumber the women almost two to one. South Dakota has but one salaried probation officer; Nevada but two, and Wyoming none at all.

Combinations of probation with other social work are still frequently found. The local Red Cross secretary often functions also as probation officer. The county nurse, the relief agent, the mothers' pension worker, the humane officer and the representative of the local family welfare agency all may be found doing probation work.

In many places, particularly the more sparsely settled areas, the probation officer is still pioneering and may be the only social worker for miles around. These rural workers, though serving as public officers paid from county funds, often find themselves compelled to do social work of every variety as anyone in trouble is naively referred to them for assistance. We think of one officer who was called upon, while traveling over the county, to repair a tractor (and she did it). Later she seeded a plot of ground for another farmer who declared his boy could not go to school till this was done. In an agricultural state of the Middle-West there is a probation officer in one of the large judicial districts who has four counties to cover with a total area of nearly 6,000 square miles—equal to that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. Physical difficulties in such sections as this are enough to weaken the stoutest heart as roads are often impassable in winter, and real endurance is called for in making visits. Another woman worker (women seem to be the best men for these exhausting rural jobs) spent five days of travel by auto through blizzards and bad roads to make one visit of investigation within her own district. Case work under these conditions cannot be expected to reach the height of accomplishment which we look for in the metropolitan areas where the newer facilities for diagnosis and corrective treatment are available.

How many probationers are in the care of these 3,600 officers we can only rather roughly guess, as no exact figures are obtainable. There are part-time officers who are not more burdened than a hen with a solitary chick, and there is at least one officer in a southern state staggering under the weight of 1,500 cases, obviously enough to make the term probation meaningless. If we assume that the average load is 50 cases (averages being what they are, so alluring and so treacherous) we have currently 180,000 individuals receiving social treatment outside of prison walls. As adult probation is less developed than juvenile, we may consider that over half of this number are children. Admittedly there is an inspirational element in these figures, but they are at least not an over-statement

With what weapons is this social army fighting the long battle against crime? Rural and small town workers have only the old armor of defense, for which there can indeed be no substitute. The qualities of tact, of insight, of understanding which go to make up that elusive mixture of the right personality will always be fundamental. Ignorance, intolerance, rigidity have no place in the work of guiding flaming youth when it trips over its unsuppressed desires. The unlettered officer who wrote in his notes, "Put this boy on prohibition," was simply miscast. So also is the man who closed the hearing of a young girl's case with the words, "I ain't got nothing on you now, but God help you if you ever fall into my hands." Invaluable is that officer who intuitively grasps the child's point of view, who can follow, for instance, the infantile logic of ten-year-old Tommy when he steals a quarter because he *"had* to see The Ten Commandments" showing at his neighborhood cinema. Or the woman officer who understands how Mary's mind works when after a reckless Saturday night with her boy friend in his car, she insists on driving back in time for early service.

In the larger cities we have new and shining weapons against crime. The scientific movement in social work has swept over us and all but stampeded us. Psychiatric clinics for personality diagnosis, and child guidance have almost revolutionized our technique. They have made possible a deeper understanding of the individual and of the broader psychological and social problems which confront the worker in the courts.

They have given us a new phraseology with more of science and less of sentiment in its terms. We talk of adjustment instead of rescue or reform, of anti-social conduct and of behavior patterns instead of sin. Indeed if we are not careful to keep our vocabularies up, they may "date" us as irretrievably as the old songs we recall in sentimental moments.

With or without the contribution of science the probation officer in city and country keeps everlastingly at his herculean labor with tireless and unquenchable spirit. His motto, if he admitted such an old-fashioned guide, might be that of the little girl of long ago cross-stitching her linen sampler. The wording of the design, "Hope on, Hope ever," did not come out exactly as she intended, but expressed instead this cheerful and robust sentiment: "Hope on, Hop ever."

The "Y" Tackles Unemployment

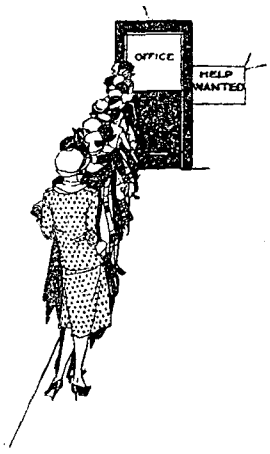
By MARGARET HILLER

Drawings by Martha Colley

ON an evening of last April (1929) at a conference of eighty-five local Young Women's Christian Associations of the Middle-West, some three hundred and fifty people listened intently for an hour and a half to an economist who set forth his picture of the unemployment situation and how it could be met. Then they talked about it. There were present at this meeting business girls, girls who work in industry, professional women, women of leisure (so-called), women to whose offices young girls come for advice about jobs or for help in finding them, women from the country, women from the city, women from all kinds of churches, women from all sorts of clubs, women of all ages.

How did this group of women come to be discussing un-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

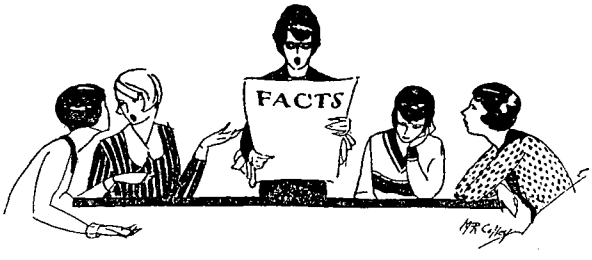


employment? Move back to April, 1928. The place this time is Sacramento, California (see The Survey, September 15, 1928, p. 511). The occasion is a national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association. Along with the convention three assemblies meet—one of industrial girls, one of business girls, one of college girls. Each group tells the rest of the convention what its members are most concerned about at that time. On the convention platform is a young woman who is "talking to" a resolution before the convention. She is explaining why the Industrial Assembly had been discussing unemployment. "It grew out of a meeting in the northeastern section of the country," she says. "Industrial girls met and talked over what was the most important thing in their lives today. Unemployment was the thing that demanded attention. As we assembled here at Sacramento we found out that was true throughout the whole United States." Why did it seem to these girls that "the most important thing in their lives" was unemployment? Let some of them tell their own stories.

Minnie S. had been working in the fancy garter department of the A. S. Company, which at one time had fifty-two employes. The girls earned as much as five and six dollars a day. Then orders began to fall off so that they had only two or three days' work a week. Some were transferred to machine work where for a full week's work their pay is thirteen dollars. Now only four girls are left in the fancy garter department. "First there has been a change in styles so that girdles are worn more and there is less demand for round garters," Minnie S. explains. "Second, the work is being sent out to factories where garters are made more cheaply by machine. Probably the making of cheaper garters is an effort to cut the price so as to keep the style from changing too rapidly away from round garters." But to know the reasons does not solve Minnie's problem.

Sara was putting collars on men's clothing and getting twenty-two cents a collar for hand work. A machine was installed. One girl operating the machine now does the work which was formerly done by ten or twelve girls. This gives cheaper suits to the public—but what happens to the other nine or eleven girls?

Neither do years of work make you secure. Elizabeth Quigley was employed for twenty-four years in one of the largest department stores of her city. She had grown up in her work, which was selling woolen goods by the yard. She had seen the young members of the firm enter the business and grow from youth to prosperous middle age. They were her family; she felt a personal interest in each one. Soon she would have been pensioned, but suddenly the old firm decided to sell out to a young corporation with new, advanced ideas of personnel. Sweeping cuts in force resulted and one old face after another disappeared. Finally Elizabeth received her pink slip, no salary in advance, and one day's notice. Her life was gone — completely wrecked. In desperation she appealed to the new assistant manager, telling him of her long, faithful years of service. She was curtly dismissed with the remark, "Yes, madam, but remember you have been employed by me just three months."



Multiply these stories over and over—loss of work or reduced wages for many, for the rest the constant fear that they will be the next. The few who feel that their own positions are secure have seen the result on their friends and on members of their own families when the "pink slip" comes around. These girls belong to the "Y" and are accustomed to bringing their problems to the clubs, and to summer conferences. And so—feeling that at the moment unemployment was the most important thing in life, the industrial members asked for "education and organization efforts" to meet the problem. They sent an emissary over to the Business Girls' Assembly to ask if their members were out of work too, and to suggest a resolution to be presented to the convention. All over the room the business girls jumped up to tell of the way unemployment had hit them.

J. B. said ediphones were being installed in her office to save engaging additional stenographers. The ediphone, which costs $200, saves the salary of one stenographer, thereby paying for itself in about two months time. Another stenographer, Ruth S., who had worked for a firm over five years and was considered most efficient, was asked to train in some new girls. Then she and several others were dismissed—not because of any dissatisfaction with their work, but because so many "cheap" workers were available. In looking for a new job Ruth tried to keep to her salary standard, but finally was unable to hold out any longer. She took a job at two-thirds of her former salary.

Pauline had left stenographic work to enter a teachers' training school. After she had secured her certificate she found that there were 1,750 qualified teachers on the active list awaiting appointment—with approximately four hundred appointments to be made. As a substitute teacher she averaged two days work a month. After six months she gave it up—and then found it next to impossible to get back into business.

The convention finally adopted this resolution:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Because of the widespread unemployment situation which so seriously affects business and industrial women, it is recommended:

That local associations study facts of unemployment in their communities and get these to the public mind;

That local associations study methods for meeting the problems of unemployment and work with other community organizations in a constructive program of education and action;

That local associations support their Business and Industrial Women's Departments in their particular efforts in the next two years to find ways to meet this problem; and suggest that the Employment Departments take a special responsibility in this work;

That the National Board cooperate in the study of unemployment with a view to helping in the promotion of adequate protective and remedial measures in the stabilization of employment for business and industrial women.

THAT may sound like a slow and not very efficient process, but if carried out it reaches a part of the "public" which can give the push needed to put social and economic engines into operation.

A convention may sometimes "resolve" and think that is the end of it—but not when the resolvers are constantly reminded of their statements, and many local Y.W.C.A.'s have taken this resolution seriously. Some of the girls are trying to furnish facts from their own experience. One group found so many reasons listed for *under*employment that eight girls decided to keep a record of their own work for four weeks. They were working in an automobile factory, a leather works, making eye-glasses, in a wire mill, and packing and inspecting paper. Only one girl worked the whole month without any lost hours. Two were idle many hours each week, because no work was available in their factories. One girl lost four and half hours one day and two hours another because her press was broken. Several took time (always less than an hour at a time) for shopping. The study was, of course, too small to be significant, but it reveals the need for wider study of this phase of unemployment.

A Y.W.C.A. secretary in a small city in which no record regarding unemployment was available was trying to track down some of these elusive facts. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce emphatically announced that there was no unemployment problem in that city. Pressed further he admitted that there was "always a surplus" of both skilled and unskilled labor, and that more clerical workers were turned out by the college and commercial highschool than could be absorbed. The president of the Rotary Club was equally optimistic that there was no problem there. And yet when he advertised for a bookkeeper, he had 167 applicants! The president of the Community Club did not seem to be greatly concerned. "Have you any difficulty in getting good help?" "Oh, when it is known that there is to be a vacancy, we are swamped with applicants." The principal of the business college was having unusual difficulty in placing workers. Questions on all sides revealed similar answers. Yet "there is no unemployment problem" in the consciousness of that community.

"GETTING the facts" is perhaps harder than bringing them to the attention of the public when found. One Y.W.C.A. board which had no statistics to go on, asked the Council of Social Agencies to request all its members to make studies based on facts revealed to them through their own constituencies. The council formed a committee from each agency to study the involuntary unemployment situation in the city, keep records and make reports. Meanwhile, in addition to the work of this joint committee various groups of the city have been discussing causes and remedies of unemployment.

In other cities committees have been formed to gather facts, publish their findings in local newspapers, or present them by means of bulletin boards and posters, plan for meetings and in other ways spread the information which has been secured.

The next thing the girls asked, and to which the convention agreed, was that local associations study *methods* of meeting the problem and work with other organizations in "a constructive program of education and action." In one city the business girls are tackling their part of this by making their study "vocational in significance" and furnishing the results of their experience to other girls with a view toward helping them find the less crowded vocations. One association has combined its employment department with several other agencies in the city in a central placement bureau. Before this merger, the report of placement work in the city was, "no agency doing it well." The combination is said to be "working out far better than was anticipated." Another city reports "a rather detailed study of hours here as they relate to wages," the girls keeping schedules. Following this study, a careful consideration was given by the board of directors to certain measures that were being presented to the legislature, including those dealing with child labor, the reduction of hours of labor for women, and old age pensions. The same association cooperated with other agencies in getting a special sum of money set aside for the care of the unemployed who were going "from place to place with no provision in the city for giving them the material aid needed."

THE little sentence about working with other organizations is not always as easy as it sounds, either! "I mentioned apparently contradictory reports concerning local employment," said a secretary who was trying to initiate cooperative effort in an industrial city, "and nearly everyone invited came." Those who attended the initial meeting included representatives of the Associated Charities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Federal Employment Bureau, the president of one corporation and the manager of another, a union labor official, a government labor official, a representative of one of the other social organizations, and the director of a school placement service. They came at six and stayed until ten. At times the discussion veered to such subjects as low wages and the value of continuation schools, and, it was reported, "there really were moments when the air was full of electricity—but no one was electrocuted." And what happened? Just this: "They talked and talked and talked and then adjourned!" Now it looks as if an industrial survey of the city may result. Whether it does or not, more than one person has spoken of the value of having such a group of contending forces talk things out together even *once*.

From other cooperative ventures come such reports as "a council started;" "contacts with employment managers improved;" "some factories are now dovetailing different kinds of work;" "joint committee of various organizations in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

town;" "pleas for help, in suddenly acute situations, given over the radio, asking people to supply temporary jobs in their own homes." One cooperating group consists of representatives of several departments of the Y.W.C.A., including education, industrial, business, young employed girls, and colored workers; churches; case workers; organized labor; the chamber of commerce; a nationality worker in a settlement; the Y.M.C.A.; and employment managers. The groups vary, of course, according to the locality, but they are made up in general of the organizations which are most closely in touch with the situation in the community.

The last thing the girls asked was that "the National Board cooperate in the study, with a view of helping promote measures for the stabilization of employment." The National Board has cooperated in the study by furnishing study outlines, suggestions for methods of work, resources and so on. The first part of promoting such "measures for the stabilization of employment" is to ascertain that the members of the association throughout the country realize something of the problem and are ready to talk over ways to meet it. Such matters are discussed not only locally but at summer and other conferences, and when the time is ripe it is expected that members will register their opinions by letter, wire or conversation with the law-makers of state and nation.

Much of this "study and effort" is simply talk,—but experience plus talk can count. If you have looked for work and have not been able to find it, you are interested in discovering the reasons for unemployment, and its possible remedies. If you have had to try to figure out what your own placement bureau can do in meeting calls for work you can better understand the need for a system of public employment exchanges. You are ready both to talk about it and to help get it started. If you have been trying to furnish emergency work for an "unemployed" person, you can more readily see the need for having public works carried out during a period of business depression. If you have had no money to tide you over between jobs, or if you have tried to help others in such a situation without offending their pride, you are eager to see what can be done through unemployment insurance.

In such a country as this, it often seems necessary to go through a slow, milling process by which at least a part of the public becomes aware of a social problem and reaches the point of demanding that something be done about it. This process may be accelerated. The Y.W.C.A. is but one of many opinion-forming agencies trying to hasten this process through the spread of intelligent consideration of the question. Even if the organization should tire of the effort, they will not be able to stop, for the "unemployed" must come to many of them with stories similar to one, told to a Y.W.C.A. secretary one night last winter by a member of a class in English and citizenship:

"During my first year living in Chicago I turned every office around I could find the door in it, asking, 'Is not here in Chicago any body who can help the strange girls to find a fair position of a cheap or safe place to live while they are out of work?' Then I opened a door of Board of Education asking such queer questions. The man handed me the address of Y. Centrai Branch adding, 'Over there maybe you will find answer on those things.' Coming to Y., I join membership and friendship club and registered for lessons in English. But still my questions are not answered yet. That's why I am calling to you to try to answer those questions for not only myself but hundreds of other girls. Those questions are not answered yet.

Problem Children and Problem Parents

By CARMELITE JANVIER

Drawings by Helen B. Phelps

VISITING teachers go about finding out what makes Johnny do the outrageous things that Johnny does, and then they go to Johnny's father or Johnny's teacher or Johnny's grandmother as the case may be—and it is startling sometimes what the case may be—and they say, "Now this is what you must do, or stop doing, if you want Johnny to stop acting like a Bengal tiger and start acting like a civilized little boy."

That is practically all there is to it, just telling other people what to do—or, more important, not to do—and then convincing them. Hardly anything at all, you see—until you try it! For visiting teachers have their difficult moments. "Not with dear little children?" you ask, if you have none of your own, or if your own are asleep in bed and your memory is short, "Not with little plastic, flower-like children?"

"No," we admit, "not so much with little, plastic, flower-like children as with big, adamant, tree-like parents!"

For although we talk a lot about little problem children, the thing which uses up all of our time and patience and ingenuity is the Big Problem Parent.

Consider little Edward for a moment. If you had met him on the street and he had happened to be going in the direction he wanted to be going in, dressed in the clothes he wanted to wear, taking with him every possible possession he wanted to take, and with innumerable promises of rewards for good behavior floating through his mind, you would have thought him one of the most attractive and docile children you had ever met.

But the day you met him might have been the very day that his father was seeking out the superintendent, heavy-eyed with lack of sleep and harrassed by the fear that his son was hopelessly feebleminded or doomed to a life of crime.

Edward was the only surviving child. On one side of the family, he was the only grandchild. For his first six years he had been the best child who ever lived. His father failed to mention, of course, that not one shadow of conflict had ever crossed his path, that where he walked, he was king by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

divine right, and all the known world was his kingdom.

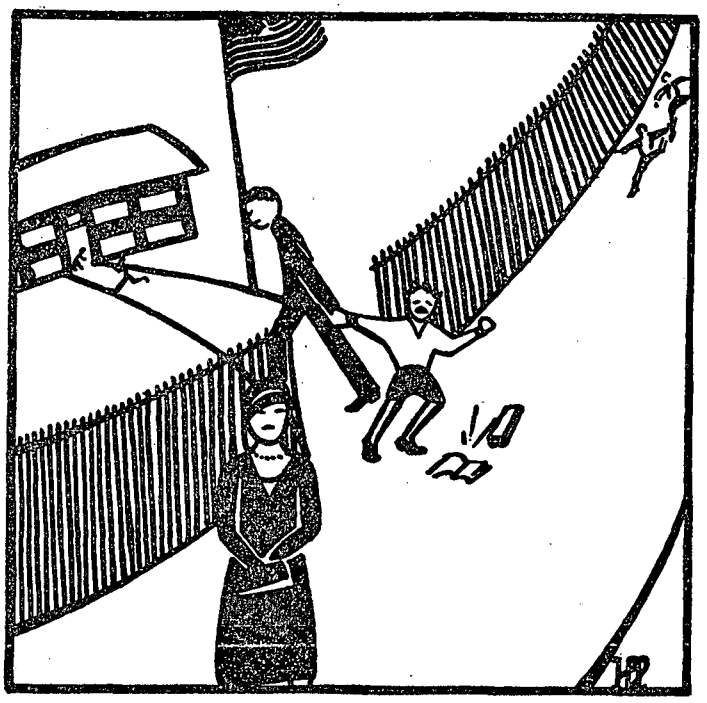
Then, when he was six years old, Edward had started to school. And pretty soon something had happened. After a few weeks, he simply announced that he was not going any more. At the school gate he reminded his mother that he had said that he was not going any more, and reminded her by such a scene that she took him home rather than endure the enforced publicity. On the way home she gently told him what happened to little boys who would not go to school, and in the distance she pointed out a possible attendance officer. Edward was not comforted and the next day the scene was intensified.

That day, his poor mother, almost distracted with fear at her darling's strange behavior, but wanting to do her duty, went to the telephone when they got home after the battle at the school gate and pretended to talk to the officer and tell him where he could come and get a boy who would not go to school.

A year later Edward's father went to the superintendent for help. Rather than force the child into nervous prostration, he said, they had taken him out of school altogether. Now a new term was beginning; they had moved to a new neighborhood with a different school, and they felt that he really must start if he were not to grow up in dense ignorance. But history was repeating itself with extra diversions. Although formerly the friendliest of children, Edward now became frantic at the mere sight of a stranger. He was developing dreadful temper tantrums and his mother was developing nervous headaches which lasted for days. Edward's father was beginning to find himself irritable and jumpy all day long at the office.

The first day of school had brought things to a climax. Edward had started out equipped with everything that inventive manufacturers had devised in the way of pencil boxes and lunch kits to make school more attractive for children. But once more, at the gate, he had demonstrated that if he were indeed going into a decline, as his grandmother predicted, his lung power was not as yet impaired. Once more powerless, his mother had taken him home and had then gone to bed in tears, and his father had sought out the superintendent. Was there anything or anybody who could help them with Edward?

The visiting teacher enjoyed playing with his kitten, Billy



Edward was to be left at school no matter how much he howled

So the visiting teacher went to see Edward's mother, carefully choosing a time when Edward himself would be at school, for his father had promised that he would be left there no matter how much he howled.

She took with her as much of the printed authority as she could carry on the subjects of Fear and Temper Tantrums and Habit, that triumvirate of power always ready and eager to assail the personalities of young children. His mother was plainly harrassed into a state of "nerves," but otherwise she was ready and anxious to discuss, at any lenth, the subject of her "baby." She told of his sleeping, which was untroubled, though she, herself, lay awake at night listening for the first symptoms of nightmares and terrors. Though his appetite was still hearty, she was sure that at any minute it was going to flag. Together they read one of the more poignant articles on Fear. Edward's mother was horrified at the thoughtless cruelty of a parent described. She could not understand how people could be so blind to the welfare of their children.

And then it was time for young Edward to get back from school. He was to walk the two blocks with a neighbor's child as it was the cook's day out and his mother had told him that she would be having company and could not call for him. She had promised not to tell him anything of the "company's" interest in him. As minute after minute ticked away, her worry visibly increased. She could not sit still, but was constantly getting up and looking out of the window, Finally she saw him and gave a deep sigh of relief.

"But don't you really think," she asked returning to her chair, "that it would be a good thing just to scare him a little by saying that you heard him crying at school and came to see what was the matter?"

And there they were at the very beginning again!

The habit of fear and temper tantrums had been growing in Edward for over a year, but the habit of believing in fear as a controlling force had been growing in his mother for something like thirty years!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Of course, Edward was the primary problem for the visiting teacher. A most attractive and friendly little problem he was after he had been persuaded that she really had not come to take him away and showed no interest whatever in the subject of his crying in school—of course, his mother mentioned it, it was a habit, she couldn't help it—but she could draw cats almost as well as he could and enjoyed playing with his kitten, Billy.

As far as Edward himself is concerned, the visiting teacher's job is finished, for the time being anyway. All she has to do is to wave at him as she passes the open door of his classroom, and marvel now and then at strange animals cut out free-hand or gigantic words wandering across a page.

His mother is taking him to school now and he is staying there. The first week, when she left him howling by the gate, took as much courage as ever was needed by a soldier going into battle. It did not add to her comfort, either, to hear that as soon as she turned the corner he stopped crying and became as cheery as any child in school. Why should it? In the first place, she could not really believe it; and in the second, it meant that her baby, to whom she had been sun, moon and stars, was learning to find happiness and light without her.

A good deal still must be done for her before she will be happy again and a safe person for Edward to live with. She needs most of all the realization that if she has lost her baby, she has gained a child who needs her even more but in a different way. To use one of Dr. Watson's terms, she must be reconditioned to Edward.

And so, incidentally, must his father. For his father has arrived only as far as believing that if over-indulgence was bad for Edward, then the cure must be over-severity. When his pendulum swings, it swings all the way. As he has gotten over thinking of his child as an amusing little animal with no consciousness, so he must get over thinking of him as an arch criminal with no conscience. And the reconditioning of grown people means a real job for somebody.

Take, for another example, the parents of Myra—Myra was referred to the visiting teacher by her classroom teacher as "Just too restless for anything! Never still a minute! Enough to drive a person crazy!"

When the facts came out, as facts will come out if somebody digs long enough and patiently enough for them, it appeared that Myra's parents spent every waking moment at home nagging at each other, though sometimes they took a few minutes off to nag at the children. The children were constantly asked to take sides. Life was a series of minute wars. And when we see what one big war can do to the state of mind of a world, we realize what a series of wars between the two people who make the foundations of her world, can do to a sensitive little girls. The fact was, when the fact came out, that those parents were very fond of each other. But how could Myra know that when they never exchanged a pleasant word?

The nagging was just a habit. But Myra had no way of knowing that. Habits to her were biting your finger nails and brushing your teeth at night Nor did she have any way of knowing that listening to her parents at home was what was making her have so much trouble at school, being kept in for moving around so much or not being able to remember who discovered America, or why, or when.

Myra and her restlessness were just a detail of the real problem. Those parents had to be reconditioned to each other and it had to be done without their knowing anything about it. Can you imagine what would have happened if a visiting teacher or any other adventurous soul had gone to them and said, "Myra is having difficulties at school and is developing emotional conflicts because you two quarrel all the time?"

Here is the nib of the matter: for almost every little problem child there are in the background some big problem parents or a big problem home. Of course, the problem may be that there are no parents or that there is no home. But we are not talking now of the almost unsolvable difficulties which confront the child in an institution or a broken home.

For parents, in spite of all that they may do to deserve our criticism, are potential assets rather than liabilities to their children. So there, in simple banking terms, is one of the things which visiting teachers do: they try to turn parents who have become liabilities to their children back into assets. When that is done, they simply say to the parents, "Now you do the rest of the job yourself!"

Not much of a job, you see,—until you try it!

Pioneer Youth in Camp

By NEVA R. DEARDORFF

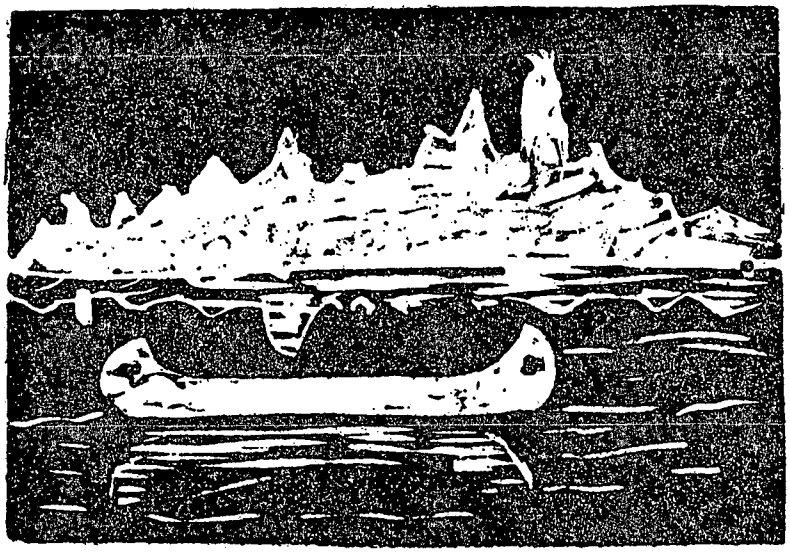
Decorations by Children of Pioneer Youth

A DOZEN boys leaned forward as their scribe, a thirteen year old, brown-backed lad, read from a dog-eared note book.

"We then went to see Ostrander as suggested by Mr. Freer, the machinist. He was playing poker and said to us, 'Can't you see I'm busy? Talk to the old lady.' The old lady was his mother and she told us all about the strike. She said there was too much striking and Mr. Dimmick, the boss, got sick and tired of it and fired all the men and sold the valley to the power company." So this was the story buried by the lake in the valley far below the camp! Intriguing ruins faintly visible through the water had aroused the curiosity of the boys who with their counsellor began to explore into the social and industrial history of the locality. Inquiries among old timers and letters to former residents revealed that originally the ruins were carpet mills once employing 600 workers. The owner had had so much trouble with his employes that during a prolonged strike, in discouragement and disgust, he sold the valley to the hydro-electric company to be flooded.

Bit by bit the group pieced together this arresting episode, eventually dramatizing it for the entire camp. In scenes of workers at home, by their looms at the mill, and in a strike meeting (where the boss was allowed to speak as well as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



the union organizer!) they enacted the Acadian scenes of the end of old Rifton.

High above the hydro-electric plant on the Walkill river in the foothills of the Catskills is the camp site of Pioneer Youth of America, where the early history of the valley below was thus reconstructed. Once an hospitable farmstead where the countryside gathered for dances in the capacious barn later it was replaced by a summer hotel. The hotel burned and Pioneer Youth came into possession. Here for the last three years over a hundred children each year have enjoyed the benefits of an experimental educational camp conducted under the direction of the labor movement.

Like other experimental educationalists, Pioneer Youth seeks for the means by which a child may be helped to discover the powers within him and to develop them to their best social uses. More acutely perhaps than some other segments of society, these people from the ranks of labor feel the compelling need for finding ways of developing the inner resources of their boys and girls. For in all probability their children will grow up in a world in which the drift will be increasingly toward mechanization and regimentation in industry and trade and in which the problems of the mental adjustment of ordinary men and women will be new and difficult. Character education in the modern world, puzzling enough for all groups, is immensely complex for those who avowedly look forward to a new and different order. What qualities of personality will be necessary to make such a new order workable? Certainly not merely the obstructionist negativism of many who protest the present order. Whatever else may be required, it seems clear to these people that poise, reasonableness, and the capacity to work effectively in organized groups will be essential. Leadership must be both diffused and organized. Each person must learn to be both leader and follower.

The growing trek of city children to summer camps is the more obvious need met by Pioneer Youth camping. Well-to-do people send their children to private places and pay substantial sums. The very poor are served to some extent by charity. Outside of camps for the Boy and Girl Scouts there are few, if any, under responsible auspices for the use of those who decline charity but cannot afford the fees required by private camps. In Pioneer Youth, the spirit of the English vacation cooperatives prevails. The members want to pay their way, they want "quality" in the service, but with limited expenditure. Confronted with this practical problem, Pioneer Youth has managed to provide a very good camp service for a very reasonable sum.

Pioneer Youth Camp is co-educational, interracial and non-sectarian. The normal interest of adolescent boys and girls in each other finds healthy expression in joint activities. This summer a total of one hundred and fifty-one children were enrolled, two-thirds of whom were from homes of trade unionist members. Among them were Jewish, Protestant and Catholic children and an effort was made to increase the number of Negro children. The colored children mingle freely with the others. A young Negro leader of a Pioneer Youth club in Philadelphia spent several weeks in camp this past season as a staff member whose help was solicited by the children in the shop, at the swimming pool and in other activities.

Within a radius of a quarter mile of the main building, the children 9 to 16 years of age are grouped in five tent colonies as junior boys and girls, intermediate and senior boys, intermediate and senior girls. The main building has a delightful social hall with a big fireplace for indoor stunts. The shop, the bank and the store are housed in the barn. Here also are kept the caterpillars, birds' nests and other natural history specimens. An infirmary, a little lake for canoeing, a cement-rimmed swimming pool with constantly changing water, an athletic field, a tennis court and handball court made by the older boys, shower baths and flush toilets in the basement of the main building, a few books and a cock-eyed pony rented afternoons of a farmer, complete the more evident features of the camp equipment.

WITH this simple outfit the staff has provided opportunities for a diversity of camp activities which actively engage the attention of the children. The program is fluid and grows fro mthe children's interests. In the shop are tools and materials for many kinds of work. Here airplanes and boats, both real and toy, are made, as are primitive musical instruments such as tom toms and cigarbox "violins." The music counsellor is there to give added advice on making these instruments. Linoleum prints are popular. Raffia work produces many needed articles, as do also jewelry and metal work, engraving, painting, leather work, and carpentry. One group built a tree house in an old maple; another, an Indian tepee; a third a lean-to for overnight hikes. The intermediate boys devoted much of the summer to building their social hall, a large, rough-hewn, open log cabin. Potter's clay is available but no kiln. Athletics are in evidence. Although there is no compulsion, almost everyone swims, many twice a day. Basketball is played with snap and precision; baseball, volley ball and tennis all have enthusiastic devotees.

Of dramatics, we have already heard. With music, it comes in for much attention, especially from the older children. Plays and concerts by an orchestra and stringed ensemble are frequent occurences. At the time of the writer's visit the intermediate girls were preparing to give a forty-five minute play which sketched the main outlines of the Lohengrin legend, a dramatic vehicle chosen by them without suggestion from any staff member. Privileged to attend the dress rehearsal, this auditor witnessed a version interspersed with many details not provided for in the script.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ortrud knocks at the door and Elsa hastens to let her in with the inquiry, "What do you want?" Not only in the play do Ortrud's emotions get the better of her judgment. A precocious child and a good actress, she pleads with the imperturbable Elsa not to put this question as if she were a saleslady. After Ortrud's misguided husband has been run through by the gilded wooden sword of the high-minded Lohengrin and has staggered and fallen to one side, she inquires of Mr. Lieberman, the camp director, "Say, Josh, don't you think I got a dirty deal?" As the rehearsal went on before the big fireplace, in another quarter of the room scenery was being painted by two counsellors and several children. Costumes were of paper muslin and cheese cloth dyed by the girls. Here indeed were the attic plays of Little Women come to life.

Again it was local remains of an old cement works that aroused questions. It was learned that a native cement was formerly extracted in the neighborhood and was largely used for the construction of a canal which stretched down across New York into Pennsylvania. After the canal was built in the late eighteen-twenties the industry languished, picking up again in the 90's when a town now almost extinct was the scene of a cement industry employing five thousand workers. This local cement no longer has any commercial value because Portland cement has entirely superceded it—a realistic bit of social and industrial geography, and another dramatic theme.

The children are responsible for community projects, such as the camp store, bank, postoffice and library. Elected managers report details at meetings of the camp. Sometimes a banker's report reads: "We have fifty-seven dollars in the bank and a shortage of two dollars and ten cents which I hope to discover after I add the figures again." Bank accounts vary from seven cents to twelve dollars. The store profits of last year's camp were voted by the children to buy two new canoes for the camp.

Counsellors are assigned to the children on the basis of group needs. Each counsellor is versatile enough to enter into most of the activities that interest his group—whom he helps to live in an orderly and purposeful way. Of specialists among the counsellors, there are only three: in nature lore, music, and handicrafts. All are expected to cultivate group responsibility, and that with a minimum of direction or persuasion. Each child is made to feel that the interest and advice of the counsellor will be freely given, that counsellors are not primarily supervisors, but resourceful, competent friends whose help is actually worth seeking.

The counsellors are chosen chiefly from the teachers in experimental schools and in educational institutions which give practise in the art of social guidance. Pioneer Youth camp is but a part of a larger social-recreational-educational enterprise. But the story of Pioneer Youth as an organization cannot here be told in any detail, although it deserves a prominent place in the archives of the struggle of workers' groups to secure a richer cultural life. Organized early in 1924, it accepted the hospitality of Manumit School to use its grounds for a camp for thirty-five children. Beginning with little equipment and practically no money, the campers, during the first week of the 1924 camp, had to cook on an open fire and to refrigerate in a wooden box insulated with sawdust and sunk in the ground.

On the basis of this small but successful beginning in 1924, the organization has grown slowly but surely. Philadelphia and Baltimore have their active branches, the latter conducting a camp for its members. This winter activities will be started by a group in Denver. The organization has won the confidence of many unions in the American Federation of Labor. Parents of camp children who are members of the painters' union painted the large central building for the new camp and other parents, members of the electricians' and plumbers' union likewise contributed their services. Money has been given by unions, by individuals and by the American Fund for Public Service.

The name, Pioneer Youth of America, has been imitated by the Communists for their children's organization—the Young Pioneers of America. Pioneer Youth does not indoctrinate or propagandize. It has no formulae for the world's regeneration. On the other hand, its whole procedure tends to create in children a resistence to militarization and exploitation. The inquiring spirit in children is sought rather than acceptance of the *status quo;* reasoning cooperation rather than obedience to authority. From this procedure it is believed there will emerge a disposition among children and young people to participate in movements making for needed social charge.

Among the best of Pioneer Youth's assets is the interest of experts in the field of education. Professors John Dewey, William H. Kilpatrick, Arthur L. Swift, and Dr. John L. Elliott, have aided in the formulation of its policies, while organizations such as the Boy Scouts and the Y.M.C.A. have sought Mr. Lieberman's advice. The Walden School has persuaded him to join its staff this year. His six years of devoted and intelligent work have given to the Labor Movement a start in experimental education which in basic conception ranks with the best. In short Pioneer Youth is trying to give labor's children the kind of education and experience that will aid them not to become neurotic protesters, not to be poorly equipped rebels, dashing themselves futilely against the stone wall of our obviously stable American civilization, but to be the kind of people who can change whatever dissatisfaction they may feel into creative and patient work toward ends clearly seen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Psychiatric Social Worker Looks at Literature

By FANNIE E. TELLER

A good book for you is one that in some way enriches your life by developing your mind, widening your experience or enlarging your sympathies.

MAY LAMBERTON BECKER IN ADVENTURES IN READING.

"WELL, I think that's unfair and disgusting!" Ella was eighteen, had finished highschool and spent three months at her first job of bookkeeping. "My girl-friend at the store said that you can't have a friendship with a boy without having sex intercourse. Is that true? I don't intend to anyway—but what do you think?"

Compete sex information had been given Ella previously; her parental relationship and an experience at the age of nine had been explained to her from the psycho-analytic point of view, and now, after two years of intensive psychiatric casework, she was dropping a rather secluded life for a more normal regime of dates and dances. In answer to Ella's question, the psychiatric social worker tried to give her an understanding of the unquestioned value of a monogamous love-life, and at the same time an understanding of the conditions which lead many people to experiment with sex relations. It was no time for theory—the situation had to be met as it was. Ella's friends were mainly girls who had finished highschool and were working, and boys who were earning their way through college. She would come to know that many of them had not been chaste, and must accept them and the situation as it was.

"It is unfair and disgusting that men run less risk than women! I don't intend ever to marry, but maybe I will anyway!" Ella finally concluded.

Two weeks later, Veronica, aged twenty, was talking to the psychiatric social worker. Except for one girl friend she had no social contacts because her Porto Rican father's ideas permitted his daughter no association with boys at all or with girls she did not know. Her mother was Swedish, and, although understanding, not strong enough to control the situation. Obviously, their marriage was not happy. Veronica had transferred to men in general all her revolt against home. Social adjustment, explanations to both parents, sex education and analytic interviews with the girl were carried through, but here again the psychiatric worker felt that more was needed.

Both of these girls were intelligent, eager for life, yet crippled by disgust and fear, getting a freer viewpoint only through the psychiatric social worker. What more could she call upon to give them wider experiences, vicarious or otherwise, and to show them, through the bewildering standards of the day, that sympathy and understanding for others were needed to gain security and fearlessness for themselves? Could books give them, in any degree, something of the tolerance and faith which they had missed?

She thought of Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles and Galsworthy's' The Dark Flower, the former for the less mature of the two girls, the latter for the more intellectual. They read them and wanted more. She provided Struthers Burt's Interpreter's House, which takes several young people through post-war sex and social problems to a goal of work, loyalty and monogamy. Then the cupboard was bare.

So she wrote to a group of organizations and individuals who might have advice to offer: Children, The Family, the Child Study Magazine, the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, the New York Public Library and the Philadelphia Library, The Survey, the English Department of the West Philadelphia High School, the librarian of the Neighborhood Center Settlement of Philadelphia, and May Lamberton Becker of The Saturday Review of Literature. The letter asked for an opinion of the books already given and a further list of stories depicting present-day problems of love and marriage which could be used as part of the psychiatric treatment of girls such as Ella and Veronica—girls in their late 'teens, with average or better than average intelligence, but with a limited home

Wortman in New York World

"I just can't understand Mother"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

background and few contacts outside home and school. One correspondent in turn carried the query to Eleanor Rowland Wembridge of the Juvenile Court of Cleveland; Adeline E. Dartt, psychiatric social worker in New York; and Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles.

Staff-members of New York and Philadelphia public libraries replied that they were not equipped to give advice on so specialized a question. The Child Study Association of America and the English Department of the West Philadelphia High School supplied lists, composed largely of books by Dickens, Jane Austen, George Eliot, Kipling, Winston Churchill, James Barrie, and William Dean Howells. Though excellent from a literary point of view, these are old-fashioned and quaintly out of touch with the realities of life in the United States today. Even Kipling's characters live in an ante-bellum world. The Child Study Association did include, without comment, "any of Booth Tarkington or Dorothy Canfield Fisher."

THE librarian of the Neighborhood Center Settlement of Philadelphia replied that she and her fellow workers felt that it would emphasize the wrong side of the situation to give such "psychiatric" books to girls of the type described and would advise happier fiction. The general secretary of the Massachusetts Libraries earnestly expressing her trouble at the conflict in points of view wrote as follows:

> Your letter rather takes my breath away as our attitude at a hospital where I was librarian for nearly fifteen years, was diametrically opposed to the ideas you outline. There my instructions were not to have anything of the nature of The Dark Flower, for instance, in the library; to try to get the patients' minds off their own problems and emotions and into happier and more normal channels. We would have prescribed for such cases books of courage and "standing up to your job." Personally, I never would dare to put Galsworthy's Dark Flower or Interpreter's House into the hands of an immature eighteen-year-old girl. . . . It may be that this generation with its complexes and self-analysis and self-expression is wiser than ours.

However, it is the conclusion of the analysts and of modern psychiatry, to which they have so largely contributed, that the best way to "get one's mind off one's troubles" is to face and understand them, rather than to repress them as an active, internal sores, in the unconscious.

A different objection was offered by Eleanor Rowland Wembridge: "I don't know girls who get ideas through *books* unless they are very intelligent. Below a certain level they seem to get *thrills* but no ideas!" It seems to the writer, however, that an average intelligent girl (or boy, for that matter) by identifying herself with characters in a book, can acquire a wider sympathy for others and a deeper understanding of herself through vicarious experience, which is partly emotion (or "thrill") and partly idea.

Discussion of particular books developed several interesting questions. A correspondent eminent in the psychiatric field suggested The Foolish Virgin, by Kathleen Norris, which attempts to differentiate between infatuation and real love. To the writer's mind, the author fails in this respect. Yet the novel, portraying the very real struggle of a young girl to find herself, might have definite value as an open door to life, if it were not for its unreality. The heroine is the prettiest, the loveliest, and most popular girl in town. Never is she too tired to dance or ride, or picnic, or be her charming best, and in the end she marries her employer. How can our adolescent, fighting for a bearable job, and just normal recreation, find any reality in identifying herself with the pretty, socially desirable heroine?

In The Painted Room, by Margaret Wilson, the heroine, likewise, is unreally pretty and popular. But worse than that, for our present purpose, she and all the finest people in the book have extra-marital sex experiences. Infatuation and love are inextricably confused. The heroine, once assured that she is not going to have a baby, continues her selfish way, which, luckily, lands her into a happy marriage. Is this any more real than the virtuous and Victorian points of view? The writer thinks not. Moreover, it is scarcely advisable to put a premium on extra-marital sex life. The objective of the reading matter desired was to show the "unquestioned value of a monogamous love-life, and at the same time, to give an understanding of the conditions which lead many people to experiment." On the same list was Ernest Groves' The Marriage Crisis. Though not fiction, it is, as its sponsor wrote, "written in easily understood language and shows the true basis of lasting marriage-adjustment to be affection and the place of the ideal. It is a frank discussion of birth control and trial marriage and leads to the thesis that monogamous marriage gives the only final satisfaction."

Dorothy Canfield Fisher was represented on six lists, and by three books, The Bent Twig, The Brimming Cup, and Her Son's Wife. Hamilton Gibbs was mentioned by two sources, Soundings, and Harness, each suggested once. Edna Ferber's name also appeared twice, as the author of Fannie Herself, and Roast Beef Medium. Booth Tarkington was represented by Alice Adams, sponsored by two people. Vina Delmar's Bad Girl was mentioned three times with diverse comments: "I would not put it in the hands of struggling adolescents," "excellent when wisely given," and (this by a worker with delinquent girls) "frequently given." Edith Wharton was named on two lists, but here again the milieu of wealth, society and foreign life makes for stories remote from the problems of girls like Ella and Veronica.

THE other books, listed once each, were: Warwick Deeping's Old Pybus, "good sound ideas, though sickly sweet;" Kahil Gibran's The Prophet, and Clarence Day's This Simian World, both "for girls who are interested in philosophical questionings;" Anne Douglas Sedgwick's The Little French Girl; Viola Paradise's Wits End; Edwards' Comrade Yetta, "a Jewish girl's struggle for marital and social adjustments—some radical social theory involved;" H. W. Freeman's Joseph and His Brethren; Willa Cather's My Antonia; and, by one of those who believed in "happier fiction," the following books, Anna Monroe's Singing in the Rain, and The World I Saw; Cornelia Cannon's Red Rust; Childers' Hiltop in the Rain; Payne's Hearth Stones and Painters of Dreams, "which does represent the women as all wrong and the men as all justified in revolting," and O. E. Rolvag's Giants in the Earth.

In an article in The Reader's Guide in The Saturday Review of Literature May Lamberton Becker reported that Arnold Bennett's Old Wives Tale and Ibsen's Doll's House were enthusiastically recommended to her by two girls themselves. Of this year's books, she advised Theodore Benson's Salad Days, "a boarding-school story about two English

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sisters and their young men, in which life is not altogether decided by hoydens or neurotics;" M. J. Farrell's Young Entry, laid in Ireland; Eleanor Mercein's The Book of Bette, laid in the romantic Basque country and Spain; Alice Hegan Rice's The Buffer, "a good-humored story about an altruist in a family of pleasant, determined egotists;" Lola Jean Simpson's The Treadmill, and Kathleen Coyle's Liv, "the deepest and noblest of the lot, a book to let any girl take a chance at, but to be thoroughly comprehended only in the light of a larger experience." Elsewhere, in Adventures in Reading, Mrs. Becker says, "every young American who is thinking of getting married should read Cornelia Stratton Parker's An American Idyll, to see what a marriage can be if you have love and work and the sense to know that you are happy when you are."

The psychiatric social worker has been unable to read, as yet, all the books advised. Especially she regrets her scanty acquaintance with Dorothy Canfield Fisher. One of the suggested books she has found particularly valuable—Groves' The Marriage Crisis. (Incidentally, both Ella's younger brother and her mother are reading The Marriage Crisis along with Ella.)

Since the psychiatric worker began to apply to others for appropriate books, she has been able to group together a few out of her own experience:

Knut Hamsen's Growth of the Soil, beautifully presenting the peasant attitude toward the life-cycle, though not concerned with contemporary American life; Hugh deSelincourt's One Little Boy, portraying the bewildered young adolescent and his loving, though ignorant mother; and a translation of Louis Berthou's The Prodigious Lover, a Wagnerian biography of the composer's relationships with women, written in easy narrative style. Somewhere on a reserve shelf, to be used where the worker knows both client and book *exceedingly* well, there should be Rosamund Lehman's Dusty Answer, Willa Cather's The Lost Lady, and Carl Van Vechten's Nigger Heaven. For mild excursions into reality one might suggest Jack London's autobiography, John Barleycorn, and G. B. Stern's The Matriarch.

The "look at literature" disclosed an even larger problem than that which occasioned it. It is necessary to know what boys and girls themselves think of these books, suggested for them by their elders, and what they gain from them. That can be determined by many reports gathered through mothers, teachers and social workers, and collected by one of them, or by a psychiatric worker who has contacts with many adolescents. The problem remains, and its solution is important. As Mrs. Becker says, "You may learn vicariously through people in books *if* they are real people." And learning is a major problem for us all.

Buying Football Players

By GEORGE WILSON

NOW that another football season is upon us, and athletic directors and finance experts are adding up the probable profits, it is fitting to suggest suitable methods of buying football players, so that the less successful colleges and universities may build up more successful teams next year, and more athletic directors and finance experts may exhibit more profits next season, and bigger and better football players may be bought to play on bigger and better football teams thereafter.

The easiest, most obvious method is the offering of athletic scholarships, whereby prep school stars are assured enough money to pay anything from tuition through such necessities as board and room to such luxuries as Packard Twelves and fur coats.

Less obvious but more widely practiced, and therefore to be recommended, is the method of employing football stars on or about the campus in such a manner that they are economically and collegiately independent. Z. College reports (or should report) that her football captain earns a thousand dollars a year mowing fifty square feet of lawn once a month, winter and summer months excepted. Y. College finds that the skilled labor of football players in keeping the playing field in condition during the summer months is worth four hundred dollars per month per man. X. College has even a better system, with less trouble for the athletic authorities. Her alumni secretary informs each of forty fraternities that So-and-So is a wonderful potential football star, would be a social and athletic (the scholarly is not mentioned) illumination at the Nu Nu Nu House, would mingle most fraternally with all the dear brothers, and would work earnestly and hard for the equivalent of his room, board, and fraternity fees. Nu Nu Nu somersaults forward in accepting the new pledge, who, in his earnest and hard labor, industriously sweeps the dust from the front steps every Saturday forenoon just before lunch.

But the most successful and therefore most highly recommended method is this. Here is Wealthy-Alumnus No. 999, of Boston, member of illustrious old '92, his generous heart bulging from his bosom with love for dear-old-Alma-Mater. And here is Prep-School-Star No. 472, Texas interscholastic halfback, et cetera, et cetera. Prep-School-Star longs for a collegiate education, but can't afford it; Wealthy-Alumnus yearns to give struggling but worthy poor boys the benefits of a dear-old-Alma-Mater education, without compromising the poor boys' independent spirit, and, be it added, amateurism. Wealthy-Alumnus therefore offers to lend Prep-School-Star the financial wherewithal of an education at dear-old-Alma-Mater. Prep-School-Star, in gratitude and tears, accepts the loan, and signs a legal promissory note to pay Wealthy-Alumnus so many thousand dollars so many years after graduation. Prep-School-Star attends dear-old-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Alma-Mater. College spirit sends him out for the team; college spirit makes him a football star. He graduates. Wealthy-Alumnus becomes sentimental over the financial handicap under which Prep-School-Star starts life; generously he tears up Prep-School-Star's various notes and makes him a graduation present of the fragments. All's fair and above board; all's a perfectly good business proposition. Why shouldn't Wealthy-Alumnus be generous and help the less fortunate along?

What's right with the methods of buying football players? Many things. Stadiums must be built, for they are an architectural addition to the campus. Stadiums must be paid for when built. Stadiums must be filled, during and after being paid for, and only a good team can fill them. Football profits virtually support all the other athletic activities of the college; they finance the intra-mural athletic program, in which every student participates in exercise; they even finance faculty gymnasiums, where and if any. Perhaps when the football profits exceed five million a year, some few dollars can be found to add to the salaries of those who teach the necessary though sometimes seemingly superfluous academic subjects.

What's wrong with the methods of buying football players? Not much, except their fundamental hypocrisy. Figuratively, such a rose by any other name would probably smell as sweet; literally, football players, whether bought secretly or openly, would play the game just as well.

What about further evidence? Can you prove that Coach A. in XYZ Conference teaches his players dirty football tactics? Can you prove that Coach Z. in ABC Conference makes his team eleven automatons by directing every play from the sidelines? Try to get any one, even me, to name any one, individual, specific player who is being "bought" by any one, individual, specific college. Well, just try!

Small Loans and Family Welfare

By MARY ROSS

THE possibility of a new name and the project of a basic study of family finance were two of the high-lights of the annual meeting of the American Industrial Lenders Association held in September in Philadelphia. Both measures were sponsored by W. Frank Persons, who brings to his new position as executive vice-president of the association the social background of his years with the New York Charity Organization Society, the American Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, and his more recent industrial experience with the North American Company and the Milwaukee Electric Light and Railway Company. The American Industrial Lenders Association has referred to its executive board the matter of calling itself the American Association of Family Finance Companies, and in that shift of focus is mirrored an increasing recognition of the social and constructive aspects of credit, especially for families of small means who have little choice but to borrow when rainy days come. The only question for them is where and how.

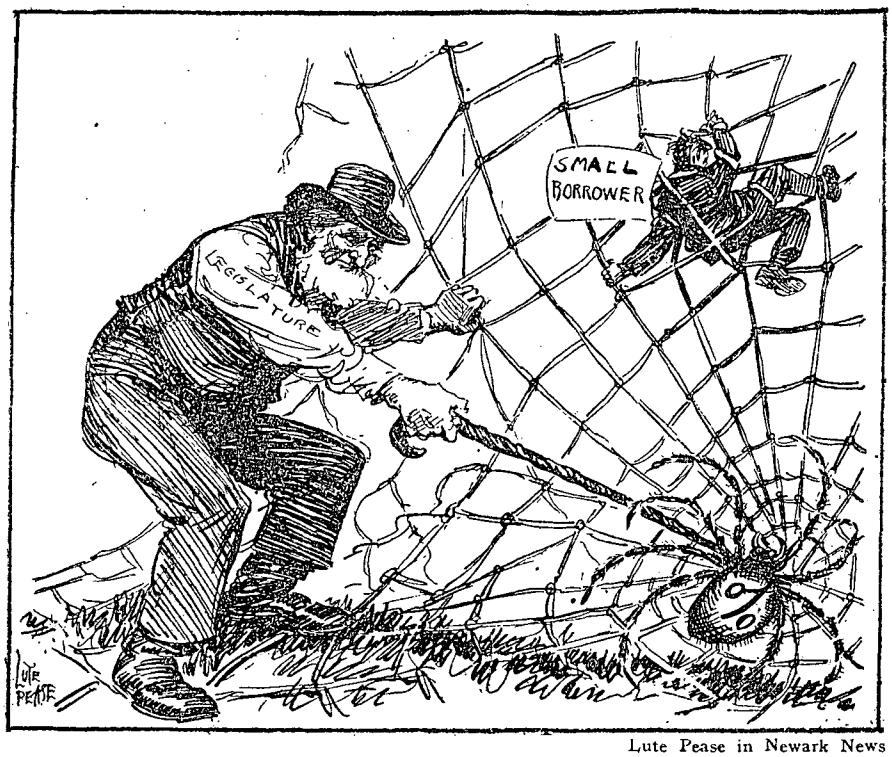
When one needed money in a pinch and could walk down Main Street under the elms to consult with the gray-haired banker who had known one's family, man and boy, credit was a very different matter from what it is now for the wage-earner who probably has neither house, business nor bonds on which to borrow, and if he has a bank, finds himself an almost anonymous nonentity when he faces its marble doorway. The so-called "character loans" require endorsers or co-makers, and the friends of families on the ragged edge are not likely to be themselves in circumstances which permit them to underwrite other people's debts or make them, despite good intentions, reliable guarantors. The resultant evils of the loan shark need no rehearsing; and to cope with his depredations, some twenty-five states have now passed the Uniform Small Loan Act, governing loans of $300 and less made by licensed companies on wages and chattels, and limiting the interest to 3½ per cent monthly on the unpaid balance.

Wisconsin passed the uniform law in 1927 and this year, when it was under fire, a series of studies were launched to discover the experience of borrowers under its operation and to disclose, more fully than yet has been done, what people borrow and why, and whether or not the maximum lawful interest rate should be reduced. A series of conclusions endorsing its present usefulness and fairness appear as the result of a report presented to the legislature by a citizens' research committee, under Fred M. Wilcox of the State Industrial Commission as chairman, and with a membership including John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin; Aubrey Williams, secretary of the State Conference of Social Work; W. Frank Persons; H. H. Jacobs of the University Settlement in Madison; Alvin Reis, a member of the state assembly; Eugene Wengert, former district attorney of Milwaukee; Leo Crowley, president of the Bank of Wisconsin at Madison; and S. A. Oscar, president of the Association of Commerce of that city.

THIS committee remarks that 82 per cent of the gainfully employed have an income of less than $2,000 and families cannot reasonably be expected to save on a budget that does not afford modest comforts. Put the other way around, 13 per cent of the American people own 90 per cent of the American wealth, and the other 87 per cent of the people without "bankable collateral" have nothing to fall back upon in time of trouble but endorsers, chattels and wages. Before the small loan law was enacted hundreds of families in Milwaukee were the victims of loan sharks who charged them 200 per cent or more for money, while other thousands, unable to secure credit from any source, suffered the drastic pressure of collection agencies, loss of credit, and often hunger and privation.

The committee believes that the organization of credit unions—the wage-earners' cooperative savings bank and credit agency—would accomplish greater results than the organization of remedial loan societies and might well be undertaken by the state government. But at present the state's good credit union law is ineffective because no one is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Lute Pease in Newark News

Break the Cent-Per-Cent Web

responsible for promoting it, and until the greater number of families with low incomes are members of credit unions, commercial facilities for obtaining money on the security of chattels and wages are "absolutely essential to the welfare of Wisconsin families and should be operated under state license and supervision."

People in Wisconsin don't borrow in order to buy luxuries, the committee found, but to "re-finance debts," to meet the pressing demands of doctor and grocer and landlord. The bulk of the borrowers had incomes of from $1,200 to $1,800, and they borrowed on an average $122, or about a month's income, seldom the $300 permitted under the law. The amount of money advanced is regulated by the circumstances of each family, the amount of indebtedness and the margin between income and living expenses. A financial statement prepared at the time of the application shows the applicant's debts, income, maintenance expenses, and ability to pay. Collections were made without recourse to legal proceedings, and 99 per cent of the accounts were paid in full, while very few families got behind in their payments on principal. "The licensed companies," the committee comments, "have the only plan of family budgeting now to be found in the business community."

From this fact arises the possibility foreseen by the more progressive companies, of a program of education in family finance for borrowers which might be as beneficial alike to families, companies and communities as the health education of the life insurance companies has proved. Heretofore, except for the banks, there have been few commercial organizations interested in seeing that a family spent its money to the best all-round advantage; manufacturer, retailer, and the like want primarily to sell their own stuff, and the family, surrounded by competing and alluring advertisements, has to pick its way as best it can. A far-sighted campaign by the lending companies would have the advantage of sharing the family's own interest in seeing its debts paid as promptly as possible, and this in turn means the best management of living expenses in the interim to permit saving without undue discomfort.

The citizens' committee found, too, that the rate of 3½ per cent a month allowed under the uniform small loan act was not in practice, as it might seem, $42 a year for each $100 borrowed, since the interest is collected only on unpaid balances, and if the $100 is paid off during the course of a year the interest consequently would be $22.25. As a matter of fact, a study by the Wisconsin State Lenders' Association showed that most loans are paid off in less than six months. Capital has been slow to enter the small loan business, and the citizens' committee feels that at the present time it would be impossible to enforce a lower interest rate. Corporations conducting chains of offices in both large and small cities do not make more than an ordinary profit at the 3½ per cent rate until their volume exceeds the $2,000,000 mark. One large company, able to obtain capital at usual commercial rates, and dealing in preferred risks, with no loans of less than $100, already has cut its interest rate voluntarily to 2½ per cent a month.

A cross section of small loans is shown in an impartial study of all the accounts of twelve licensed companies in a district of Milwaukee County selected as typical. There were 1,008 borrowers here and the loans averaged $171. Almost half of the total number—46 per cent—borrowed to "consolidate existing debts," to lump into one debt to the lending company the small amounts that they had been unable to pay here and there. What are the reasons for these debts, no one knows, of course. The other listings show as the largest single cause of borrowing the need for money to meet the expenses of illness—doctor, dentist and hospital bills—which accounted for a little more than 15 per cent of the borrowers; payments on homes or homesites, 6 per cent; funds and supplies for businesses, 4.77 per cent; repairs and improvements on home, 4.36 per cent; payments on automobiles, 2.58 per cent; general current expenses of families whose breadwinner was unemployed, 2.18 per cent; moving expenses, 1.89 per cent; and education, .89 per cent. The other items, accounting each for less than one per cent of the total number of borrowers, were repairs on automobiles, assisting friends and relatives, travel, investment, and funeral expenses.

THE occupations of the largest number of these borrowers were classified under the mechanical trades, while the smallest representation, only 10 borrowers out of more than 1,000, were "agricultural." From the listings of public, clerical and domestic employes, of the retail trades, transportation, skilled and unskilled laborers and the professions, it would seem that the need to borrow on occasion runs straight through the whole range of these Wisconsin families of moderate means. Their incomes averaged $165 a month for the whole group, with the professional group, at $206, as the highest paid, and unclassified unskilled laborers at $122 as the lowest.

In July the Wisconsin Industrial Lenders Association decided to see how the borrowers themselves felt about keeping or abolishing the law and sent a buyers' referendum

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to 40,000 clients of the licensed lending companies operating under the law throughout the state. The ballots were returned to an impartial citizens' committee, and brought the surprisingly large response of 13,487 replies. Of these 12,577, or more than 93 per cent, were for keeping the law.

With the replies came unsolicited letters, which revealed more clearly than volumes of statistics the social importance and need of credit by what one correspondent called "the small fellows." There is a glint of humor in a letter from a Janesville borrower who found hospitality the last straw:

To the person trying to own there own one home and fix as they go or on payment and run no bill a small loan great help. Because just as we do pay every pennie we have over on some old bill and keep everything paid as we go beside we don't have much left for extra's and unexpected.

Not long ago we had word three families were coming for week-end. So much rent sleeping quarters and extra eats so must have $10.00 more. Bank don't like to loan that amount. To who can one go.

But far more typical in its picture of painstaking thrift and anxious self-respect is that of a painter in Brodhead, who needed $160 to install a spray painting machine on which he knew he could make money, but could get no funds for this purpose at the bank on his only security, his tools and his furniture; or a householder in Milwaukee, who borrowed to pay his rent till the spring brought him work again; or an old lady of 65 who keeps boarders and had to have money for funeral expenses when her sister died; or a Racine borrower confronted with the Peter-Paul dilemma who wrote, "I borrowed money to pay off a grocer who was charging me from three to ten cents more on every article I bought of him." Another Milwaukee client had paid out $655 in installments on furniture, which he would have lost had he not been able to borrow $45 to meet the balance when a run of hard luck interrupted his regular payments; while something little short of financial genius is evinced in a letter from a father of seven, who is earning $225 a month, carrying $9,000 life insurance, and sending all his children through the university.

Many letters question whether or not the lawful interest rate of 3½ per cent monthly, or the lower rate of 2½ per cent offered by one company, could not be reduced. At the present time, and under present investment conditions, the citizens' research committee believes that it probably could not. Perhaps a fundamental, if distantly utopian solution of family credit comes in a letter from Duluth, Minnesota:

At the going rate of present wages for common labor it is impossible for a man with a large family to have enough money at hand for an emergency. When sickness comes around these loan companies are a great help to those who *must* have money.

P. S. A living wage for the family man and we will not need these loan companies.

A Nurse's Night Out

By MARJORIE MEYER

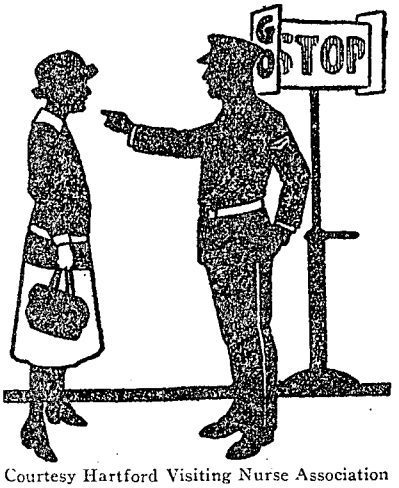
THE meeting was over. I had given my health talk, shaken hands and answered questions. And I was weary. As I stepped into my car, the chairman at whose home I was to spend the night suggested that she and her daughter ride with me. So they crowded in, the lady and buxom Mildred, the twelve-year-old. The little car creaked and bulged; but there was room—there always is—for the Angel who looks after me.

We spattered out through the muddy street and followed the husband's car the three sloppy miles to their home. As soon as we were well on our way, the lady began the conversation. "The mister had his gall bladder cut out last winter." And she carried it on, discussing her husband's internal troubles with startling detail, as we sped over the hills and bumps and splashed through the star-sprinkled puddles. Why will people always talk of operations and diseases to nurses?

My car was parked in the barn. It was nearly midnight. The lady lighted the sitting-room lamp and urged me to sit down, while the sleepy Mildred was persuaded to show the nurse how nicely she could play the piano. Then there were kodak snaps to be displayed an explained.

I interrupted and asked to go to bed. Another lamp was lighted and I was guided up the narrow stairs.

"I'm sorry," my hostess apologized, "but you won't mind sleeping in my stepson's room, will you? I've changed the pillow-case, and it's a real comfortable bed." Then an after-thought. "I suppose you will want your window open. You said something about it in your speech. I'll have the mister come up and un-nail it for you."



Courtesy Hartford Visiting Nurse Association

I had also talked about washing and cleaning teeth before retiring. But there was no wash-bowl or pitcher in the room. Guests mustn't ask too much. When we were finally alone, my Angel and I, we were glad to crawl unwashed between the stepson's gray blankets on top of the too-soft feather bed. We were thankful for the clean pillow-case and for the sweet spring air from the open window.

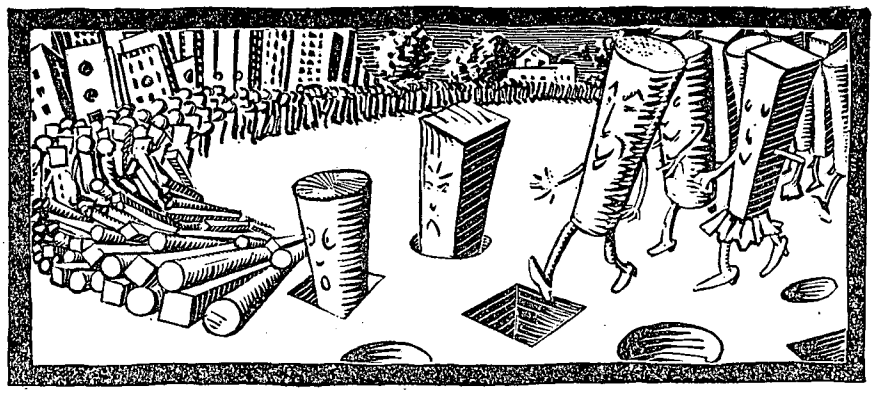
In the morning I made my way down to the kitchen where the lady of the house was busy getting breakfast. With Mildred and the stepson—he had evidently slept somewhere—and the mister, who had just come in from milking, as audience, I removed some dishes from the sink, pumped out water into the basin and proceeded to wash as best I could without soiling uniform collar and cuffs.

At the table, the mister asked the blessing. Fried potatoes and pork chops were passed around. Fresh biscuits and coffee. Then there was pie, hot from the oven, baked especially because the nurse was there.

"It must seem good to you," said the lady of the house, "to get out in the country where they have real food for breakfast. I don't see how city folks can toast and coffee in the morning."

The sun came out on the way home. It was surely an inscrutable, but a nice and funny old world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SOCIAL PRACTICE

SOCIAL workers who have a taste for combining business and pleasure may well aim their budget plans toward the summer of 1932 when the second International Conference of Social Work will meet in Germany at Frankfort-am-Main. The permanent committee of the conference foregathered in July at the castle of Lany, near Prague, and appointed as its permanent officers: chairman, Dr. Alice Masarykova (Prague); vice-chairmen, the Honorable Percy Alden (London), Mary Van Kleeck (New York), and Cyrille Van Overbergh (Brussels); secretaries-general, Professor Wilhelm Polligkeit (Frankfort-am-Main), and Dr. René Sand (Paris); treasurer-general, André Pallain (Paris). The first International Conference, held in Paris in 1928, was preoccupied mainly with renewing international relations and publishing information to cover the gap left by the war and after-war years. One of its important sequels has been the recent organization of an international committee of training schools for social work, following a meeting called in Berlin by Dr. Alice Salomon. With the addition of Australia to the countries with schools of social work, professional training in this field is now available in almost every part of the world except Africa! The new committee will endeavor to facilitate cooperation between the schools, to exchange information, documentation, professors and graduates, to organize international courses, post-graduate courses and the like. Dr. Salomon (27, Luitpoldstrasse, Berlin) is its secretary-general. With mediums of communication now open, the 1932 International Conference will center its attention on two main objects: round-table discussion of technical aspects of social work experts on the one hand; and on the other, expression of the fundamental principles which govern all forms of social work in every country. As a general topic the committee adopted Miss Van Kleeck's proposal, "the action of social work on the family," including social research, social insurance, work with immigrants, efforts to counter unemployment, and the like. Germany is doubly opportune as a meeting place since in 1932 it will be celebrating the Goethe centennial.

What Was Cain's I.Q.?

WHY Sammy turns out badly and Tommy, with the same home, parents, school and the like, becomes a concern of the juvenile court is the subject of an uncommonly interesting study by Harry M. Shulman, research worker for the sub-commission on causes of the New York State Crime Commission, just published as the tenth report of the sub-commission. If one were able to answer this question fully one would have a fair understanding of why boys go wrong. Naturally Mr. Shulman and the sponsoring sub-commission (which includes William Lewis Butcher, chairman; Jane M. Hoey, Joseph A. McGinnies, and Raymond Moley, research advisor) attempts no such brash generalization, but its findings are suggestive. Mr. Shulman conducted a painstaking study of forty pairs of brothers from two New York districts where juvenile delinquency runs high; in every case one was a "problem," known to the Children's Court for theft, burglary or serious misconduct not involving property, the perplexity of parents, teachers, and social workers, while the other, in the experience of like sources, was a good boy. The total age range was from 10 to 17 years, while in no case was the age-difference between brothers more than four years.

When the two sets were compared it was found that the problem boys on the average were duller than their non-problem brothers (median I. Q. 75 as compared with 86). They also were inferior in their grasp of school subjects (educational quotient 81 as compared with 92½), with school retardations 2½ times more frequent among the delinquents. On the other hand, they were superior in mechanical ability, with scores that actually were higher than those of unselected New York school children. The two groups were alike in median age and a low average of "planfulness ability." In all instances, stealing was found to be merely a symptom of graver social maladjustment.

MR. SHULMAN concludes that borderline intelligence was associated with delinquency; that incapacity in school subjects and retardation are associated with delinquency as well as with low intelligence; and that superior mechanical ability in an unfavorable environment seems to go with misbehavior. A solution of the troubles of these boys calls for individual study of the boy in his social setting—"No mere romancing over gang life, no broad sweep of the novelist's pen is needed, but a close and detailed account of how delinquent children live and grow in their group lives" Prevention on a wide scale requires co-ordinated study of the New York areas which breed crime, with special efforts on the part of the schools to take advantage of the superior mechanical ability of boys who are actually or potentially delinquent by giving them education through the use of concrete materials. Junior trade schools are needed; and the department of visiting teachers, the psycho-educational clinic, and recreation work of all kinds need augmenting. Teachers in general were found to have paid slight attention to the individuality of their pupils—under the present conditions, the schools frankly represent mass education—while superficial probation supervision in most cases was ineffective. Money should be spent on prevention through the educational agencies mentioned above rather than on the "obsolete punitive approach" of probationary schools, while probation itself should be lifted from the ruck of routine by teachers and social workers trained to recognize incipient conduct disorders. The introduction to the study carries a quite fascinating summary of current opinions as to the respective importance of what a child is born with and what happens to him afterward and concludes with detailed case histories of the brothers.

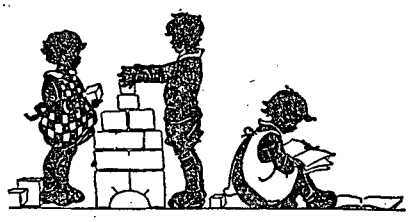
In another of its explicit and vivid reports, A Study of Environmental Factors, juvenile delinquency, the sub-commission points out, is primarily a boy problem; and in New York its relation to bad housing, street trading and poor types of commercial recreation is distressingly evident. In four small blocks under the "El," where housing was wretched, the delinquency rate was four times that of the average for the area. A public program for the replacement of the old-law tenements, supplemented by private effort, is urged as "one progressive step in delinquency prevention." Other recommendations include a program in the schools, including visiting teachers and clinics for conduct disorders, a co-ordination program for case study

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and supervision of spare time, and the provision of supervised recreation for large areas where now there is little but poor movies, pool rooms and cheap dance halls. Contrary to the general impression the study showed that the summer is not the open season for delinquency. Misbehavior, as measured by cases in the Manhattan Children's court, starts on the up-curve in March and reaches a peak in June. In July and August, the vacation season, there is a pronounced slump. When school re-opens the curve starts up again, with a second peak in November, and a general down grade in winter.

Back to the Home

OUT of the institution and into the home continues as a policy in the news from progressive child-caring agencies. A recent report from the American Legion shows that only 8 of the 254 children under the care of its child welfare division are in the billets at Otter Lake and Legionville. By far the greatest number (175) are maintained in their own homes with their mothers through the legion's financial assistance; an additional 37 are with relatives by like arrangement, 29 in foster homes, 2 in local institutions and 3 in hospitals. Recently the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, founded nearly a century ago to care for the children orphaned by the ravages of cholera, has announced its future services will be devoted to the care of convalescent children. This will meet a serious gap in the city's present medical resources, while the need for orphanages has decreased during the past years through the development of mothers' aid and other programs for family service. Another growing device for keeping children in their own homes is the use of housekeeping service as a substitute for temporary or long-time placement where the mother is ill or absent. In the current annual report of the Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago, Jacob Kepecs, its superintendent, tells the results of this plan, which will be described fully in a later issue of The Survey. The number of "children accepted for placement" declined from 315 in 1924 to 187 the following year when housekeeping service was started. Mr. Kepecs considers this method "possible and feasible to solve the bulk of our widower problem." In 1928 the society accepted 132 children for placement and aided 229 in their own homes by its housekeeping service.



Paying the Premiums

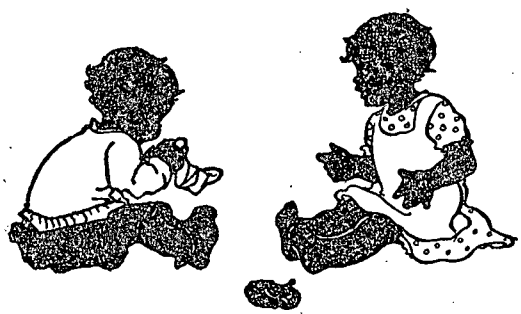
ARE life insurance premiums a legitimate part of the family budget that a social agency may be asked to underwrite or supplement when the family becomes its charge? Realizing that the question was one of importance to social agencies and life insurance companies alike, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company undertook an extensive study a year ago with the aid of an advisory committee which included representatives of leading national social-work organizations. A preliminary report presented by Lee K. Frankel at the National Conference of Social Work has recently been published by the company. Of 1,821 families in the care of more than a hundred family agencies, it was found that about 25 per cent carried no insurance at all, while the families who were insured averaged premium payments which amounted to about 4.5 per cent of their normal earnings, and now, in their time of dependency, 11.5 per cent of their actual earnings or 11 per cent of the relief they were getting from the agencies. The practice of the agencies in respect to insurance varies widely. Dr. Frankel believes that many families whose normal income is below the subsistence standard of $1,500 to $2,000 a year have bought insurance at the jeopardy of a decent standard of living in such essentials as shelter, food and clothing, and that in such instances social workers should discourage the carrying of insurance. When families, however, are normally able to include insurance as part of their budget, he considers it a function of the welfare organization to see that it is continued through a period when outside relief is needed if the organization can manage the necessary grants. Consultation by the agencies with experts in insurance, like consultation with doctors or lawyers for appropriate advice in other aspects of family life, would secure a more effective use or rearrangement of insurance in many instances and in some cases would make it possible for the family to get greater protection at less cost.

Formidable Bonnets

OBSERVING a headline "Bonnets Confound London criminals" one might infer that either the bobbies or English lady detectives were going in for formidable headgear. In this case, however, the bonnets are those of a fleet of more than two hundred police automobiles, dummy affairs which may be swapped quickly to keep an observant crook from spotting his enemies' vehicles. Colors of police cars, too, can be changed in twenty-four hours by means of a cellulose spray, and motor enthusiasts and detective-story hounds alike will thrill at the fact that the engines speed at 75 miles at top gear and from 55 to 60 on third and can accelerate from 10 to 60 miles in fifteen seconds.

Who Commits Crime?

POPULAR impressions to the contrary, the Volunteer Defenders' Committee of the New York Legal Aid Society finds that the clients who seek their aid in defending themselves against serious charges are no younger than they used to be before "crime waves" began to break. The percentages of youthful defendants have run very much the same during the twelve years for which the committee has statistics, but from the beginning they have constituted the greater part of the committee's case-load. From these statistics of boys who are in serious trouble it would appear that crime is most frequently committed by those who are unemployed, whose schooling has not gone beyond the eighth grade, whose ages range from 16 to 25, and who come largely from the poorest sections of the city where they have had little of supervision or training at home and contacts with bad associates. Such a picture casts special emphasis on a report recently issued by the federal Children's Bureau (Publication No. 193) on The Child, The Family and The Court, giving as part 1 the general recommendations and findings of a study of the administration of justice in the field of domestic relations by Bernard Flexner, Reuben Oppenheimer and Katharine F. Lenroot. Here is an analysis of our progress in the new field of "social jurisprudence," the work which the courts are doing or might do with families and children to prevent just such breakdowns in late adolescence and early maturity as confront the legal aid societies. Part 2 will take up in detail the courts studied.



Decorations, Courtesy Children's Aid Society, Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Learning About Money

MAMA, gimme a dime, please.

"What for, Susan?"

"For some calling cards. You can get them at Ike's, on the corner, all in curly writing—a whole dozen for just a dime. All the girls are getting them."

"I never heard of anything so ridiculous! Of course I won't give you a dime for such foolishness. You might as well begin to find out right now that money doesn't grow on trees."

"Oh, Mama, I think you're just mean—all the girls have them."

"That will *do*, Susan."

Perhaps it is an "airplane scarf." Or roller skates. Or a birthday present for Teacher. Or the makings of a radio set. The Susans and Johns of this generation have many needs for nickels, dimes and quarters. The plea is apt to be made in the eager enthusiasm for a new project, and the youngster who has no regular allowance of pocket-money smarts under a sense of injustice if his request is arbitrarily refused. Here may lie the roots of all sorts of behavior problems—petty pilfering, a sense of inferiority, break between parent and child, leaving school "to get a job," lack of understanding of the values and uses of money, making the young adult the easy prey of loan sharks or wildcat speculation.

Various experiments in "thrift education" seek to supplement John's and Susan's home training in handling money, or to take the place of home training for those children whose parents are unable or unwilling to carry out this responsibility. Experiments with school banking have been going forward in Boston for some thirty-five years, and the figures gathered in a recent survey of such school projects in a number of eastern cities show what a great army of school children have taken advantage of the opportunity for systematic saving (Thrift Education Through School Savings, by Mildred Walker Walter. Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.) During 1925-6, 90,000 Boston school children attended schools having banking, and almost three-fourths of them were depositors. They saved $295,331.46, about one-third of which was withdrawn for use, and the interest totaled almost $5,000. "Notwithstanding heavy withdrawals over Christmas holidays and vacations," the report points out, "the balance at the end of the year to the credit of all pupil depositors increased 53 per cent over the total of the previous years." Obviously the school child with a savings account is learning to manage his allowance or his own small earnings to provide for future needs.

THE public schools of Brookline, Massachusetts, have taken a step beyond school savings in a department of economic education, including "money management," as a definite part of the elementary and secondary school program. The plan worked out by Florence Barnard, a member of the faculty of the Brookline Highschool, is based on five key-words: work, earn, save, give, have. "The courses may be described as consumer economics," a recent report states, "in that they furnish the future purchasers with facts regarding both merchandise and securities upon which they can rely in making purchases best suited to their needs." An outline of a plan of thrift education by Miss Barnard is included in the packages of thrift material for school use made up by the National Thrift Committee (347 Madison Avenue, New York).

A warning against thrift education which is based on outworn maxims rather than on an understanding of modern economic conditions was recently sounded by Professor Harold F. Clark, of Teachers Colloge, Columbia University. The American Teacher quotes Professor Clark as saying:

"We could do our society a service if we stopped talking about saving and began to explain in a sensible way the intricacies of our present industrialized structure. It is silly to think that we can save in the Franklin way. His was the method of a primitive society. The ordinary person thinks of saving as actually holding on to nickels and dimes. The children are so taught. A dime put into a bank is not 'saved,' but it is put into production goods by the bank, and present-day teaching which does not point that out is tragic and bound to lead to trouble."

Grown-ups at School

A MEMBER of the Cleveland orchestra, a purchasing agent for a downtown firms, salesmen, bookkeepers, graduate nurses, housewives—eighty-seven such mature men and women made up the Cleveland Extension highschool class of 1929. "You are not the milk-fed element of the city," their commencement speaker told them, "You are graduates by reason of inner compulsion, not because it is nice to have a diploma."

The story of the evening highschools, of the hundreds of elementary, English, trade and special classes for adults, organized and conducted as part of the public school system of Cleveland, is told in a unique annual report recently issued by Alonzo G. Grace, head of the division of adult education of that city. Cleveland is now beginning its eightieth year of public adult education. In this seventy-ninth annual report, the director departs from tradition and, instead of submitting "a formidable statistical report," he offers eight chapters dealing with various phases of the department's work, set against dynamic discussions of the history, aims and future of public adult education in this country and abroad.

Beginning with carefully organized evening classes in one school building in 1850, the Cleveland department has grown with the city till in the past year, Mr. Grace reports, there were 12,950 students ranging from 16 to 69 years of age in evening highschools. More than 1,600 men and women "who were unable to speak English in September left the public school classes in June [1929] able in varying degrees to speak, read and write the language of this country." Some 4,700 foreign-born adults attended classes to improve themselves in speaking and reading English. In classes for adult illiterates, 619 men and women learned "to read the printed page, to write a legible letter and to do simple arithmetical problems."

As outstanding in its special field as the Cleveland report of adult education in the public schools is the announcement of the program with which the New School for Social Research,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York, enters on its second decade. Privately organized, maintained in part by contributions and in part by its tuition fees, the New School shapes its program to provide education which is adult "not merely in the sense that it is aimed at a body of students who have attained adulthood in years, but in the sense that in its objects and methods it strives to meet the needs of the intellectually adult. . . . The New School curriculum seeks to present the psychology, the economics, the finance, the literature, music and design of today. This does not mean that the New School assumes that in all these fields the contemporary phase is one of paramount excellence. The New School limits itself to the justified assumption that the contemporary phase is one of paramount adult educational value." The most prominent feature of this year's curriculum is the group of courses on psychology and psychoanalysis, arranged in response to a demand for lectures and discussions which will "help the intelligent adult to understand himself, to uncover his potentialities and to gauge his limitations."

Instead of City Streets

YETTA sits on the tenement steps, mothering her year-old brother. Maria splashes in the gutter as the sprinkler passes. Joe and Tony play their ball game in spite of interruptions from trucks and taxis. It is for these children and thousands who, like them, have no play place but the dusty and dangerous confines of city streets, that summer play schools were first started in 1917. From a small beginning at Hudson Guild, New York, the experiment has grown until, during the past summer, twenty-one schools in New York, one in Cleveland and one in Detroit were held under the supervision of the Child Study Association of America in cooperation with the boards of education and other local groups.

The schools are all taught by trained, paid teachers and vary in size from 36 to 250 pupils. The children are registered in May and June, when they receive a careful health examination. From the number registered, those most needing the care are selected—children who come from very poor or broken homes or from homes in which the mother works, those needing health care, and these specially referred by social agencies. In New York the Board of Education provides from its all-day-care budget the salaries for most of the teachers and also such equipment as kindergarten, art and gymnasium supplies, bus service, cots, tables, chairs and so on. The Child Study Association helps organize the schools, offers lectures and conferences for training teachers, supervises the schools while they are in session, and provides a parental-education director for work with the mothers. No academic subjects are taught. A program paralleling as closely as possible the freedom and the health-building activities of the summer camps is carried out. The school days begin at nine and end at four or five in the afternoon, with a hot meal and a rest period at noon. There are trips to zoo and museums, nature study in the parks, bus and ferry-boat outings, visits to docks, markets and factories, an occasional boat ride, picnic or good movie. An effort is made to emphasize projects which carry over into daily living. Thus one New York school transformed a dreary and dilapidated railroad apartment on the East Side into an attractive and livable home. With the help of their shop instructor, the children painted the entire apartment, restored marred floors and woodwork, opened the living-room fireplace, laid linoleum in the kitchen, made simple, durable furniture, dyed curtains and couch covers, painted and framed pictures, and added bits of pottery and hammered brass. Then the whole neighborhood was invited in to see what had been done. During the winter the rooms are to serve as a meeting place for groups of parents, and for boys' and girls' clubs. The undertaking was such a delight to the children and to their community that a similar project was carried out in a Czecho-Slovakian neighborhood, and some of the rooms in this apartment were charmingly decorated in Czech design.

New and Lively

Courtesy Homefinder

HELPS FOR TEACHERS OF ADULT IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE ILLITERATES. *Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, No. 27.*

Complied under the direction of L. R. Alderman, specialist in adult education, this booklet contains suggestions for the study of racial backgrounds, methods of giving publicity to the work, organization and administration of classes, records, methods of work among different types of adult illiterates and other pertinent information.

VITALIZING THE HIGH-SCHOOL CURRICULUM. *Research Bulletin of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington. Price, 25 cents.*

A review of some of the more significant changes in everyday life and a survey of recent trends in secondary school development furnish background for discussion of highschool courses of study. The material on differentiation of courses of study for pupils of varying levels of ability is particularly timely.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERMINOLOGY. *Federated Council on Art Education, Royal B. Farnum, President, Massachusetts School of Art, Boston.*

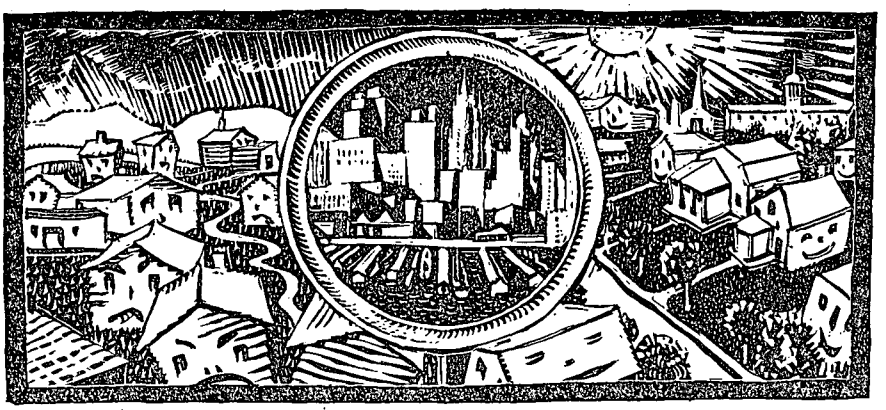
In a badly cluttered field, a committee of teachers of art has worked out "a practical classification of art nomenclature for general educational purposes," with definitions, grouping of terms, clarifying illustration, and a complete bibliography.

World Friendship

HELPS for teachers and parents who would foster international goodwill through building up understanding and a sense of world citizenship in children are offered by three national organizations. The Committee on World Friendship Among Children (289 Fourth Avenue, New York) is launching its third annual project, this time friendship treasure chests to be sent from children of the United States to Filipino school children. As with the friendship school-bags to Mexico last year and the doll messengers of friendship to Japan the year before, it is hoped that filling the treasure chests will be the culmination of a program of study of the country and the people. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (1924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia) has prepared programs of songs, poems, plays, pageants, folk dances and so on for use in observing Armistice Day, Goodwill Day and Memorial Day in the schools. These programs "have the focus of attention on heroes of peace and avenues for world cooperation rather than on military achievments." A reading list for children, Everyland, may be obtained through the National Council for Prevention of War (532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.) which will introduce boys and girls to the people, the customs and the folklore of all countries. In reading Greek hero tales, Chinese fairy stories, the every day doings of Nadita (Moon, Doubleday Doran) young Americans will, it is hoped, substitute understanding and respect for suspicion of "foreign" lands and ways. The reading list was prepared by the New-ark New Jersey, Public Library.

Nadita

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COMMUNITIES

IF your name is not in the Who's Who in Civic Achievement contained in the first American Civic Annual which has just seen the light of day, perhaps you are not making your fair contribution toward the civic improvement or the preservation of the natural scenery of your country. But in any case, this list is handy for reference in case you need the advice or assistance of those who are qualified to speak with the voice of authority for there are almost one thousand such listed, with a short and pertinent biography of each.

Published by the American Civic Association, (Washington, D. C., or postpaid of The Survey $3) and edited by Harlean James, its secretary, the volume aims to present a record of civic advance in the United States, which in this case covers a variety of subjects—the preservation of national parks and forests, planning of the federal city, regional and city planning, famous highways, better homes, roadside improvements, as well as public buildings in state and city. Containing almost seventy essays on one or the other of these subjects by experts, the volume is offered "in the confident belief that accounts of the actual civic achievement will prove of inestimable value to many individuals throughout the country, and during the years to come point the way to a development of land and buildings which will open a wider cultural opportunity to the people of America." No one interested in civic improvement should be without this volume. (That is why we did not pass it on to an outside reviewer.)

The First School of City Planning

CITY and regional planning, for many years an acknowledged profession in the outside world, is no longer the step-child that it has been in academic halls. No longer need a would-be city planner ask in despair, where can I go to get a well-rounded training? No longer need he depend on the sporadic courses on the subject included in the curriculi of a number of schools of architecture or landscape architecture. For a full-fledged professional school of city planning—coordinate with the other professional schools—financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, has opened this fall at Harvard University.

For some time it has been an open secret that plans for the establishment of such a school for city planning were under consideration. Attention was focussed on the subject at a discussion conference held over a year ago at Columbia University at the joint invitation of the president of that institution and the Committee on Regional Planning of New York and Its Environs (see The Survey for March 15, 1929). That subsequently Harvard should have been selected by the Rockefeller Foundation as the seat of the new school—the first of its kind in America—is regarded as logical by those who have watched the evolution of this subject at the university, where as early as 1909 special instruction in the principles of city planning were given by the faculty of the school of landscape architecture. With a separate professional school devoted to the subject, the technical instruction will be improved and the scope of the study broadened. And of course candidates in this field will avail themselves of courses in other university departments just as embryonic architects, engineers and aspirants in allied professions, whose cooperation is essential to successful planning, will be welcome as students in this school.

To the great satisfaction of leaders in the field, research will have its place in the new venture, a branch of planning that has heretofore been almost completely neglected. And perhaps its most important by-product will be that the school will serve as a stimulus to other institutions of learning, for Harvard alone cannot be expected to supply adequately the future demand. As the experts at the Columbia conference so aptly phrased it, "there is no danger that the increasing demand for city planners will fail to call forth 'experts' to attempt the work, but there is real danger that many of these will be men of poor training and narrow outlook, and there will be no sufficient body of digested experience and doctrine to guide planners."

It is quite fitting that the nucleus of the school is the chair in regional planning given last year by James Curtis in memory of Charles D. Norton, that pioneer in regional planning and the guiding spirit of the Regional Plan of New York during its early development.

Reform, Don't Abolish Dance Halls

IF social workers, law enforcement officers—yes, and even legislators—would only follow Uncle Sam's advice, their wards, beneficiaries or whatever the general run of humans may be called, would be better off. While all of us, for instance, are tearing our hair about the dance hall problem, and doing a lot of talking and headshaking, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has gotten down to brass tacks, making an actual survey of the situation as it affects minors, and now offers recommendations based on a careful study of the facts. Reform—don't attempt to abolish, the dance halls, is the verdict.

Made as a result of requests for information from all sections of the country, as to methods of supervision of commercialized amusement, and provision of recreational opportunities for girls and boys of adolescent age, this study entitled Public Dance Halls—Their Regulation and Place in the Recreation of Adolescents, is the first country-wide survey of the subject. Ordinances and regulations of 416 cities with a population of 15,000 or more, reports on the administration of such ordinances and on the recreation provided by these communities, were carefully analyzed and studied, together with the laws of the twenty-five states that have passed legislation pertaining to the control of public dance halls. To reinforce and check the material from this source by first-hand information, fifteen cities in different parts of the country (cities which offer examples of different types of control) were visited.

The findings of the survey leave one far from hopeless. Although the report disclosed that there was very little uniformity in regulation, the investigation did not by any means reveal uniformly bad conditions in the public dance hall—this fact furnishing, as it were, the best argument for successful legislation. The major difficulties in the problem were found to be lack of parental supervision and the roadhouse outside

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

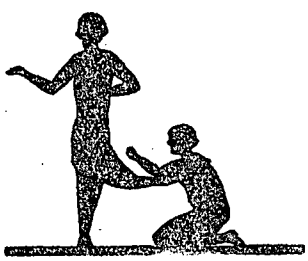
the city limits where conduct that would not be countenanced in city dance halls is allowed.

The recommendations offered by the bureau for improved regulations and enforcement, are based on methods which have actually been tried out successfully in many communities. A *sine qua non* for enforcement is the requirement of an official city inspector as well as a carefully selected hostess employed in every hall. Regulations should be made applicable in all public dances; all halls should be required to have licenses and permits for dances to insure that the hall in which the dance is given is sanitary, well lighted and otherwise suitable and the person in charge responsible; the age of admission and hours of attendance for minors should be restricted, as well as the type of dancing and conduct allowed in the hall. To regulate the evil of the out-of-town roadhouse, state or county legislation with provision for local enforcement is urged and moreover, the community recreation program must be speeded up, firstly because ultimately an adequate community recreation program offers the only solution for the dance hall problem for adolescents, and secondly because the standards it sets will constantly have a beneficial effect on commercial recreation. At the present time the public dance hall offers almost the only opportunity for this form of social recreation to many farm boys and girls who come to town for their amusement, to large numbers of young people who are working in industrial centers away from their parents and childhood friends, as well as to many city boys and girls whose parents, through their poverty or ignorance, make no provision for the social needs of their children. Hence "the public dance hall must be made a real recreational opportunity rather than a lighter form of boredom." And the author of the report believes this can be accomplished.

Housing in Chicago

THE biggest city in the Middle West asked itself why, if the biggest city in the East could experiment in low cost housing, it could not follow suit. The answer is the recent opening in Chicago of two enterprises, representing an investment of $3,000,000 and $6,000,000 respectively, to house one thousand families of modest means. Thanks to the generosity and vision of Julius Rosenwald, the first, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments, 100 per cent rented upon completion, provide living quarters for over 400 Negro families (2 per cent of the city's colored population it is estimated), while the Marshall Field Apartments built by the Marshall Field Estate, offer equally attractive accommodations to over 600 white families.

The culmination of a dream of long standing, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments are another evidence of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the well-being of the colored race. Occupying an entire city block, these apartments in the fireproof brick building are of the finest modern type. The building covering but 40 per cent of the property, a three-acre garden in the center with walks and playgrounds for children, occupies the remaining 60 per cent. Grown-ups, too, are offered facilities for recreation in the auditorium, sun parlor and roof garden. Residence in one of the building's three-, four- or five-room apartments supplies not only splendid living quarters, but offers at the same time rare opportunities for community life under the leadership of a social director, and playground leaders.



Courtesy the Girl Scouts

The Field Apartments, on the other hand, while aiming to demonstrate the possibilities of large scale moderate priced apartments for white people of small means but a high standard of living, in addition show the possibility of reclaiming depreciated residence areas. The average rental in both apartment buildings is $15 per month per room.

But perhaps the greatest significance of these undertakings is the belief that they will prove to be business investments. To quote Mr. Rosenwald on this subject: "Although many years ago I had a vision of a project of this kind, I made up my mind that unless it could be built and rented on a business basis, there would be no virtue in putting it up. Then it couldn't be done and give adequate returns, but today the situation is different."

Safety Begins at Home

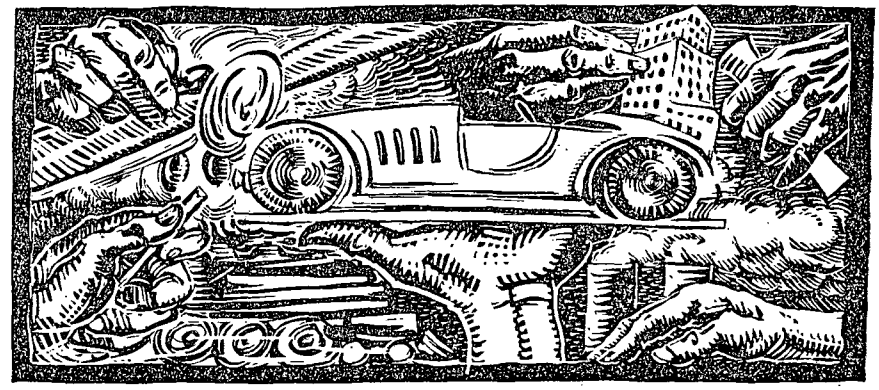
A CONDENSED university course in accident prevention and life conservation—this was the ambitious program of the eighteenth annual safety congress recently convened for a five-day meeting in Chicago. "Students" of the safety movement who attended the congress were offered courses in thirty-nine distinct sessions, at which more than 350 "lecturers" told of the development of accident prevention and life conservation in their special field. The courses varied from ABC safety round table conferences for beginners to instruction and discussion by the most notable groups of experts ever assembled to discuss industrial, public and home safety. And true to the best pedagogic methods, this unique university had appropriate laboratory facilities to supplement the lectures—namely, the city of Chicago, and the largest safety exhibit ever assembled. The streets of Chicago were used for a practical study of safety traffic problems and methods of control. Factories were similarly utilized; special plant safety meetings illustrating the application of safety practices in industry, were organized and were well attended by the visitors.

For the first time in the congress' history, an entire session was given to Home Safety, in recognition of its increasing importance. The fact—always surprising to the lay public—was again brought out that one of the biggest safety problems that America has to face is accidents in the home—twenty-four thousand fatal home accidents having occurred last year, a number approximately equal to our annual toll of industrial fatalities and almost as large as the annual total of automobile fatalities. The high light in the session was a paper by Jane Addams, following which a Home Safety Committee of the National Safety Council was formed, to plan a national educational program to reduce home accidents.

Again it was reported that automobile fatalities headed the list of accidental deaths. On the basis of 15,900 deaths due to motor vehicle accidents during the first seven months of 1929 as compared to 14,900 for the same period in 1928, this year's fatalities will doubtless exceed the 27,500 of last year. Three deaths, it was estimated, occur every hour in the United States as a result of automobile accidents!

One by one, each of the thirty-nine sections analyzed its problem. Though solutions naturally varied according to the source of the almost 100,000 annual fatal accidents, a common denominator ran through all the papers—namely, that Education, with a capital E, is the first essential of a successful safety campaign—education of the public, education of the worker, education of the driver, education of the pedestrian, to the danger to which they are exposed. Only then can safety measures be intelligently applied.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



INDUSTRY

MODERN industry figures in the jobs and the lives of almost all of us—social workers, teachers, factory employes, preachers, nurses, bankers, merchants, public servants, consumers. To do the day's work we need to know how production is organized, what the chief problems are, why industry flames out now and again in violent warfare, where the responsibility—labor, managerial, public—lies. It is a large and complex scene, with new properties, changing actors, obscure plots. Many of us are confused by the number and variety of books which attempt to explain it. The American Library Association comes forward with first aid to understanding in Capital and Labor, the latest of its invaluable Reading With a Purpose Series, prepared by John A. Fitch. Mr. Fitch has first-hand knowledge of American industrial conditions. As director of the industrial courses at the New York School of Social Work he knows the factors that bewilder students who try to trace industry's complicated behavior patterns. He begins by showing us that the old concepts, even of "employer" and "employe," are outworn. Eighty-seven per cent of modern workers "are employed by a fictitious 'person' called a corporation. . . . Most of them work in plants where so many other workers are employed that personal identity tends to be lost in the mass." On the stage thus cleared, we see the beginnings of the labor problem as we know it, the causes of strikes, the parts played by employers' organizations and by labor organizations, possible contributions that may be made through legislation, by employers and by workers toward "the adjustment or 'solution' of the labor problem." After this clarifying birds-eye view, Mr. Fitch builds up for us a reading list of seven books, all published during the last five years, indicating each writer's fence-lines and what each volume will add to a rounded picture of the whole field.

Light and Power

ALL of us who send monthly checks to the electric light company can find much of interest in the work and publications of the Committee on Coal and Power (70 Fifth Avenue, New York). The latest bulletin, Concentration of Control in the Electric Power Industry, 1929 (price, 25 cents) traces three developments "of interest to the consumer" during the past five years: "increasing engineering efficiency, indicated by a drop in operating ratio, the apparently stable price to domestic consumers, in spite of this efficiency, and the extent to which concentration has taken place in the industry." The report shows that over one-half the electric power production "is now in the hands of four holding company groups. These four groups control 52 per cent of the national production; the next three groups in size control an additional 12 per cent; the following ten companies control a further 22 per cent. This places 86 per cent of the industry in the control of 17 groups, many of which are inter-connected financially and through directorships." The report points out that company petitions for change in control, bringing about this situation, have been based on the plea that resulting economies will be of benefit to the consumer, and raises the question as to whether such promises have been fulfilled.

Victories of Peace

WHEN, early in the fall, the cloakmakers' strike was settled with a heartening display of common-sense and generosity on the part of both employers and employe it was announced that stabilization of the garment industry as a whole hinged on a solution for the chain-store problem. Rapid progress in that direction is shown in the garment workers' announcement of their recent agreements with J. C. Penney Company and with Sears, Roebuck and Company and its subsidiary, the Henry Rose Stores. The Penney Company, the largest chain-store group in its field, promises that as nearly as possible its entire cloak and suit production will be confined to union shops. Going even further, Sears, Roebuck and Company and the Henry Rose Stores agree to confine their cloak and suit production exclusively to shops in contractual relations with the union and under the supervision of the Cloak and Suit Commission created by Governor Roosevelt of New York.

David Dubinsky, acting president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, who carried through the negotiations, predicts that other chain stores and mail order houses will cooperate in the movement. He said, in announcing the new arrangement,

"Sears, Roebuck for years has observed the provisions laid down by Julius Rosenwald that cloaks and suits must be made up in bona fida shops. Now, with the effort to stabilize the entire industry, closer cooperation will be obtained to aid the general movement to eliminate the sweatshop and cut-throat competition from which enlightened manufacturers and workers both suffer."

The New York Times points out the significance for industry as a whole in its editorial comment:

> The newer unionism, of which the International Garment Workers is a notable example, has turned its back on the class-war theory. In return for a civilized wage standard and a voice in the determination of working conditions it guarantees adequate output. It may be taken for granted that such guarantees are being extended by the union in its agreements with the large distributing agencies. The prestige of organized labor is greatly strengthened if chain stores and mail-order houses, operating in a highly competitive market and striving for maximum reductions in production costs, find that these aims are compatible with labor union standards.

Women Workers at School

"AWAY off the ground this time—arms high—up on the beat—one, two three, dance!"

It was so different from the weary rhythm of looms and spindles that it was not easy for these girls from southern mills and factories to leap clear of the toiling years and give themselves to music and freedom. But for the thirty-five who gathered for the third session of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers at Burnsville, North Carolina, the hours of organized play and care-free leisure were perhaps as important as the carefully arranged lectures

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and discussion groups. Like the three similar summer schools held in this country—Wisconsin, Barnard and Bryn Mawr—the southern school was made possible through the cooperation of educators, labor and interested individuals. Its six weeks' program included work in English, economics, public speaking, dramatics and health education. An inter-state labor conference, held in connection with the school, gave the students opportunity to join labor leaders from both north and south in discussing industrial problems of their own region.

The Bryn Mawr summer school found that last winter's unemployment was an important obstacle to finding students, since women who had been out of work for months were afraid to risk losing summer wages. Nevertheless, the ninth session opened with 105 students, the largest enrollment in the school's history. Included in the group were five European girls, two from Denmark, two from England and a German textile worker. Economics and English were required subjects for all students, and each girl chose an elective course—science, psychology or history.

The sense of the common problems of all women workers which characterized this year's session began with the opening day's address by Frances Perkins, state labor commissioner in New York, on the Progress of Women in Industry. The interest Miss Perkins aroused found expression a week later in a "trade party," where the trades represented in the school were presented in historical sequence, beginning with "the ladies of Lowell," reading their dangerously radical pronouncement that "the ladies of this country never will be slaves."

A Study in Industrial Poisoning

SOME of the more perilous health hazards of industrial workers, particularly women workers, are described in a bulletin, Some Types of Industrial Poisoning, recently published by The Consumers' League of Massachusetts (3 Joy Street, Boston, price, 15 cents). The study on which the report is based was made in the vicinity of Boston during the summer of 1923. Fifty-five factories were visited, employing a total of 10,000 women workers. Occupational diseases such as tuberculosis from work in the dusty trades and silicosis were not included, as these were the subjects of special studies.

The most serious conditions were found in tanning and leather-finishing plants, shoe factories and rubber goods manufacturing establishments. The use of benzol, methyl alcohol and amyl acetate in lacquers, pigments and finishes are the health hazards in the leather industries which the report emphasizes. In some of the boot and shoe establishments women employed on certain cementing processes, on covering and breasting wooden heels and on repairing and cleaning finished shoes for shipment were found to be exposed to industrial poisoning in the use of naphtha rubber cement, benzol cement, methyl alcohol, ether and certain repairing "dopes." In only one of the factories visited was a girl found using benzol cement. The year before, this factory had had one fatal and several other very serious cases of benzol poisoning. Fumes from bromine, carbon disulphide and sulphur chloride, as well as benzol and naphtha are cited as the chief health hazards of the rubber industry.

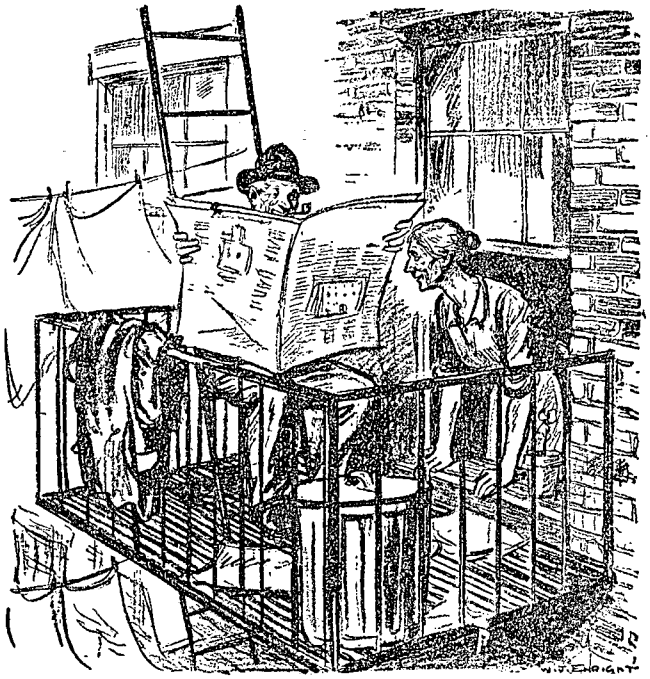
The study shows that in some Massachusetts establishments the dangers of industrial poisoning are being met humanely and scientifically. Thus in one rubber goods plant an elaborate exhaust system had been installed and, while the firm had been unable to find substitutes for lead or bromine, no aniline, benzol, carbon tetrachloride nor methyl alcohol are used. Another employer took the whole matter lightly, saying, "when benzol is legislated against, we shall stop using it."

On the basis of this survey, the Massachusetts Consumers' League recommends: the establishment of a State Division of Industrial Hygiene, under a competent physician; adoption of an industrial code, regulating the use of benzol in industrial establishments; medical supervision of all factories where workers are exposed to poisonous substances, with periodical examination of workers exposed to benzol; more comprehensive study of industrial health conditions throughout the country by such federal agencies as the Women's Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Public Health Service.

Forty to Sixty-five

"NOBODY wants him—they say he's too old, and him just turned forty-six," John Moran's wife tells the case worker, after the family resources have been exhausted during the long months John has been out of work. "Sorry to let you go, but you're getting on, Pete," and with the foreman's curt dismissal, Pete, after sixteen years at his bench, finds himself out of a job. He is fifty-two. The sign at the factory gate reads, "Young Men Wanted."

The unwillingness of industry to keep or take on middle-aged men and women is given as one of the contributing factors in the "chronic unemployment" situation of recent years (see The Survey, April 1, page 11). The National Association for the Benefit of Middle-aged Employes (507 Fifth Avenue, New York) which was organized a year ago, is beginning its winter's work with a quest for facts and for authoritative state-



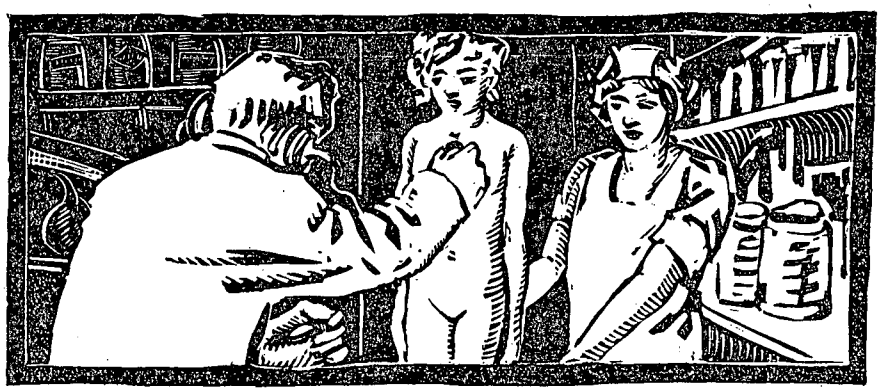
Enright in New York World

"There's dozens of jobs if only I was young and inexperienced"

ments of managerial policy. A questionnaire has gone out to a large group of employers, asking their cooperation and promising that no names will be used in the tabulation and report of data. The questionnaire asks:

Do you carry group insurance? If so, is the cost shared by employes? Do you maintain a pension fund? From your experience and in your opinion, does group insurance have any influence in selecting your help as regards an age limit? What has been, and is now, your experience in results of service rendered, between men and women employes aged 20 to 30 and those 35 to 50? In employing new help or replacements, do you stipulate an age limit? Are you opposed to employing men and women over forty years of age, if they are fit mentally and physically to render service equally as well as younger people? If you are opposed to employing competent help because of age, please state why. Would you be willing to give to elderly men, say between 50 and 65, an opportunity of employment in your filing, mailing or messenger departments?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



HEALTH

HARLEM, New York's Negro city of 200,000, the largest colored community in the world, is to have a model health center built by the city, according to a recent announcement by Dr. Shirley Wynne, health commissioner of New York. During 1928 the Harlem death-rate exceeded that of the city as a whole by 65 per cent, Tuberculosis and infant mortality take an especially heavy toll. This new link in the chain of health centers will unite its efforts with those of the private groups now working in that district, among them the Urban League, the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, Children's Aid Society, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Charity Organization Society and New York Diet Kitchen.

Louisville, Kentucky, has recently received recognition of its effort to establish the best health program for Negroes in any major American city in the form of the trophy awarded by the National Negro Business Men's League for its observance of the annual Negro Week last spring. Twice before it had won second place. The week's observance included blue ribbon awards to 1,642 Negro school children and to 23 babies under supervision of the Public Health Nursing Association; the high standards of the year-round program in the Negro public schools, the sanitary survey conducted by the city department of health, clinics for the instruction of Negro physicians and for tuberculosis examinations and special child health conferences held by the Public Health Nursing Association. Though the Negro death-rate still exceeds the birth-rate in Louisville there has been a steady improvement in its ratio since the organization of the first Negro Health Week five years ago.

Cripples Across the Seas

A PETITION to the League of Nations to create a special department on cripples in the Secretariat marked the climax of a five-day international conference which closed at the Institute of Hygiene in Geneva on August third. This "earnest appeal" to the League was voted unanimously by 93 delegates of whom about half had come from the United States and half from twelve European countries. They asked that "the enumeration, treatment, care, education and vocational training and placement of the crippled, also the prevention of the causes of crippling conditions among children, be made subjects of investigation, report and recommendation at the earliest time consistent with pending activities." The conference, called by the International Society for Crippled Children, with headquarters at Elyria, Ohio, was the first truly international meeting on the subject to be attended chiefly by professional workers representing the wide range of services needed by crippled children—orthopedists, nurses, physiotherapists, teachers, executives of institutions and social agencies, experts in both medical and social research.

The most striking difference disclosed between provisions for cripples in continental Europe and in the United States is in the proportion of day schools and institutions for long-time residence. Germany, for example, has only one day school and 80 *Krüppelheime,* caring for more than 10,000 children, in what usually are first-class operative hospitals which provide also long-time residence, academic education, and excellent specialized vocational training, with three or four years work in many trades. The United States has fewer comprehensive institutions (here usually known as hospital schools) but 87 American cities and towns have special public schools or classes for crippled children with about 10,000 pupils. Said Mrs. Edith Reeves Solenberger, chairman of the committee on public relations of the International Society, reviewing the various types of agencies:

> We do not presume to recommend to other countries what works well in our own. It seems necessary to testify, however, that in the United States at least, an exceedingly large proportion of all crippled children, often after a moderate period of hospital care, can safely live at home when clinic supervision and special day schools or classes, frequently offering some treatment, are provided. Such a plan requires education of the parents as well as the child. We are ready to assume that good family home life is so fine a background that the burden of proof rests upon us when we decide to remove or retain a crippled child for a long period away from his own or a good foster family.

Among the many specialized sessions, three devoted to academic and trade education brought Central European delegates to the front. Dr. Koehler of Leipzig displayed a striking exhibit of electrical and other apparatus used in helping paralyzed children to steady their muscular action while playing amusing games. The delegates enjoyed trying to make the light flash or the bell ring as the crippled pupils do. Dr. Winkler, psychologist, of Berlin, detailed methods of bringing the outer world of nature, industry, and the like to cripples through films and other pictures, and through excursions when the children are not bedridden. Director Victor Bartos of the Jedlickuv Institute in Prague described his extraordinary trade classes and shops, about half of them self-managing, and his use of motor camping excursions to broaden the horizon of institutional children. In the discussion of placement problems general unemployment was frequently mentioned as a reason why cripples must be well-trained in order to secure work.

At a final session on prevention of crippling conditions Dr. H. Winnett Orr, orthopaedist, of Lincoln, Nebraska, said that not more than 10 or 15 per cent of crippled children were unavoidably deformed. Dr. W. Lloyd, of the Department of Preventive Medicine at Harvard, told very simply of twelve years' research in infantile paralysis. His quiet-voiced account of the diminution of paralysis to one-tenth the usual severity following poliomyelitis, in 250 cases where a blood serum from old cases was used, brought to the delegates a thrilling sense that medical researchers might be at any time on the verge of greater discoveries.

Cancer Clues

CANCER, the ominous enigma of modern medicine, continues to play an increasing role in public health reports. California reports that in 1928, cancer deaths for the first time exceeded deaths from tuberculosis; since 1906 the tuberculosis death-rate has been practically halved, while that of cancer has doubled, an experience analogous to that of the country as a whole. A Massachusetts study reported by Dr. Herbert L. Lombard and Dr. Carl R. Doering found an excessive cancer

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

death-rate among all the foreign-born. Their findings, especially in conjunction with important English studies, suggest that cancer of the stomach and mouth may be associated with poverty—poor and monotonous diets, hastily prepared and eaten meals, poor dentistry, lack of dentistry, and excessive use of alcohol and tobacco. An analysis of insurance statistics by Louis I. Dublin shows that cancer seems to be associated with obesity. People who were more than 15 to 25 per cent overweight showed a cancer death-rate of 138 per 100,000, as compared with a rate of 111 per 100,000 for the normal weights, and 95 per 100,000 for those 15 per cent or more underweight. Cancer is pre-eminently a disease of middle age and old age and a comparison of its incidence in different states or counties is often difficult because of the differing age compositions of the population. A study by J. V. De Porte shows that in New York state, after allowance has been made for these differences, cancer is probably less frequent in rural than in urban districts. Early recognition and prompt treatment is the basis of the educational campaign sponsored by the American Society for the Control of Cancer. A new survey in Delaware shows that only 1.2 per cent of the persons who apply for cancer treatment in that state come at an early stage when the outlook is hopeful; while in Philadelphia the corresponding percentage is 3.6 and in New York from 25 to 30 per cent.

Brain and Brawn

GENIUS, according to the popular belief, is likely to come wrapped in a frail physique. But genius aside, are bright children likely to be underdeveloped physically, and big husky children perhaps just ordinary or dull in intelligence? California studies some years ago showed that an unusually high intelligence quotient was likely to be accompanied by unusually good physical development; and a study of 5,000 run-of-the-mill schoolchildren made by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Illinois State Institute for Juvenile Research and recently published by the former (Public Health Reports, Vol. 44, No. 29: Government Printing Office) tends to confirm the idea that good physical and good mental development go hand in hand.

Painstaking checks and correlations seemed to show that the I. Q. of these children was an indication of their total present mental equipment, rather than innate ability. The children of native white stock had a median I. Q. of 107, followed by those of mixed ancestry and the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, with 105; Scandinavians, 104; German, 98; Polish, 90; and Italians, 87. The investigators conclude, however, that this comparison shows probably not so much a difference of innate racial ability as the effect of familiarity or unfamiliarity with the English language at home. The median I. Q. of country children was rather consistently lower than that of city children, even when racial factors were excluded. Boys and girls ran neck and neck as to intelligence. White children had a higher median than Negro children, even when the latter were compared with the offspring of white unskilled laborers in like communities. The median I. Q. of the children of professional and salaried people was considerably higher than that of the children of skilled laborers, and that of these parents in turn above that of the children of unskilled laborers.

Drawing by Violet M. Guy for On Being a Father by K.M. and E.M. Walker, W. W. Norton

Straight through all the groups, however, low intelligence seemed to accompany a greater number of physical defects independent of race, language and similar factors. No particular defect, except possibly defective hearing, seems to be associated with the low I. Q.; the relationship is general rather than specific. Moreover, in respect to weight, vital capacity, and standing and sitting height the brighter children were slightly but consistently larger than the duller ones. It would seem that by and large brain is not developed at the expense of brawn, but that excellence in the two go together. The investigators offer three interpretations, declaring it is impossible from our present knowledge to infer that any one is correct but that there may be some truth in each: The handicap due to physical defects may result in slower mental development; children low in mental development may tend to come from families whose innate or constitutional physical characteristics are also below average; the lower physical and mental developments may both be the result of other factors with which both are correlated, such as adverse conditions of various kinds.

Unfrenzied Finance

FOR a return on one's money that outclasses the most frenzied trading in Wall Street the U. S. Public Health Service recommends investment in well-directed, whole-time county health service. Here, according to local conditions, dividends to the average local tax-paying citizen may be expected to run from 100 to 3,000 per cent. Yet of the 2500 predominantly or wholly rural counties in the United States, only 467 have such a service, and at the present rate of increase (about 40 counties a year) it will take a little more than fifty years before all rural Americans are brought in. Alabama heads the list of states, both for recent gains and for the total percentage of its rural population served by county health service—just short of 80; next comes Ohio with 58 per cent, then Louisiana, the Carolinas, and Maryland running about 50 per cent, and so on down to Iowa with a neat 0.

Riches and Health

THE cynical saying that what is the matter with the poor is their poverty finds a specific confirmation in the intensive studies of illness which the United States Public Health Service has been conducting in Hagerstown, Md. In Public Health Reports (Vol. 44, No. 30) Edgar Sydenstricker analyzes the relation of sickness to economic status as shown by a canvass of approximately 1,800 households. The cases of sickness per 1,000 persons at the time of the study were 32.2 for families rated as "well-to-do and comfortable"; 37.6 for those whose income was described as "moderate," and 40.1 for the "poor and very poor." When the findings were analyzed according to age it was found that among the young children of the well-to-do and middle-class families sickness seemed actually more common than among the chilldren of the poor: "The possibility at once suggests itself that this contrary indication in the younger ages may have been due, at least partially, to more nearly complete reports on illnesses of children in the richer families." From about twenty years on, however, sicknesses among the poor become increasingly and relatively more frequent, and those of the "moderate" follow the same upward curve but at a lower level. The well to-do and comfortable, however, seem to maintain about the same level of health as measured by frequency of illnesses from twenty till nearly sixty. Two facts are clear, according to Mr. Sydenstricker's summary of the findings: the illness rate is higher for the poor and the amount of medical attention which they get is considerably less.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORK SHOP

Time Out for the Executive

By A COMMUNITY CHEST DIRECTOR

THE director of a community chest is never off duty. At midnight a newspaper may telephone for an answer to a question about the chest or one of its member agencies; at 2 A. M. there may pop into his dreams a bright idea which must be written down before it is lost. When he is dining out the conversation may turn to the chest, with questions to be answered or ideas to be noted. When he goes for a walk his mind may start puzzling over a problem that he was unable to solve in office hours.

He seldom has a lunch hour to himself because most of his luncheons are official conferences; so are many of his dinners. Frequently he has to attend evening meetings of member agencies as ambassador from the chest. At all—luncheons, dinners and evening meetings—he is usually called on for a speech. Up to date, though, social work has not organized the breakfast hour; so his workday need not start until he arrives at his desk. But once there he is on the job for the full span of the day plus a slice of overtime for good measure. During the campaign his hours may average sixteen a day.

His is a shining example of how to live on twenty-four hours a day; and he loves it, because every day shows another trench won in a worthwhile battle. To him it is not hours but ideas that count. He ferrets them out, any that bear on the effective and economical operation of the chest; he sees that they are carried out in the best way possible through his staff and the member agencies. Only by such constant vigilance can he elevate the social work of his city to its highest plane.

The director must read. Being that elusive human—a key person—he must know what the world is doing; and he must, of course, read about the chest and about social work. Through current periodicals and books he must keep abreast of new developments in office administration, publicity, financial campaigns, community organization. Theoretically he should carve out of his office hours enough time to browse through bulletins and reports; actually the pressure of callers and of work pushes that over into his so-called leisure time—and he really should have some leisure for the sake of his sanity and his family life, otherwise he himself will become a case for the member agencies of his own chest.

One way to get reading done is to go away on official business and read in the peace of the railway car, where the only interruption is the conductor or a wreck. But official trips are the blessing that heaven gives to politicians who junket and only rarely to social workers. If the director is strong minded he will take an afternoon off once in a while and assault his overgrowing pile of periodicals and bulletins. Reading by staff members is not the same thing, for seldom do they have the experience and background in administration successfully to annotate their reading for the director's attention. Rather, the shoe is on the other foot; he must be the one to read and annotate for them.

Then there are conferences, a major source of ideas; the national conference and regional conferences, that are often productive of practical ideas for the chest and the social work program of the city. These ideas come not only from the addresses but from the face-to-face discussions with people who are facing knotty problems and finding ways out. Visits to other cities are worth while. To see a specific piece of work in operation is worth more even than reading about it in The Survey.

BUT the director is a sponge; he must not only soak up ideas, he must also pour them out—if and when he has any. No community chest is self-containing. It, and chests in other cities, thrive through the interchange of ideas. Hence the Association of Community Chests and Councils. The presence of good social agencies elsewhere benefits the agencies of the local community, and those of the local community may be a light in the darkness to visitors from a distance. The reputation of community chests and social agencies nationally may make a deep impression on the laymen locally—and the social workers too. This means that the director must accept with good grace requests for addresses on various phases of the chest and of social work; that he must brave Pullman sleepers and disorganized days to go afield when he can be of service. A request to contribute ideas represents an opportunity, not a chore.

In general, the director feels that he should attend these meetings from which he can bring to his own city the full value in time and money of his effort or his trip. He proposes to give only those addresses by which he thinks he can make a unique contribution to social work elsewhere or can aid in the development of good social work at home. That is all; but

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it must be undertaken with good grace and in a spirit of generosity. He will try to regulate his absence from the office so that commonly he will be away only for a day or two, within call in case an emergency arises.

He has a responsibility toward the national organizations of social work. The more efficient the Association of Community Chests and Councils, the more efficient is his own chest likely to be. The more he can contribute in time and ideas to the American Association of Social Workers and the National Conference of Social Work, the more he can look to them for leadership in raising standards in his own community. If he can organize, for example, a nation-wide group of executives to swap ideas by mail, the better administered his own job will become.

He does not play golf (probably the only surviving American who doesn't) and will not take afternoons off for that diversion. Baseball holds no lure for him, as he prefers more active recreation. But there will come times when he feels the need of a day away from everything—when he can just go somewhere and "set." So he may disappear for a morning or afternoon or a day and return freshened and ready to tackle a hard problem. What could be fairer than that?

Selecting the Cottage Mother

By LEONARD W. MAYO

ALTHOUGH the selection of this important staff member of the child caring institution must necessarily depend to a large degree on the salary available, there are other important factors which an institution executive must recognize; such as the duties required, living conditions, the number and type of children in the cottage group, the amount of leisure time allowed and the vacation assignments.

In regard to salaries. At the recent Conference of Juvenile Agencies, which convened during the week of September 16 in Toronto, there was considerable discussion about the need of trained cottage mothers and other staff members. Some of this discussion was based on the theory that salaries must be raised before personnel standards can be greatly improved.

One is inclined to take the opposite viewpoint in this controversial subject and point out that the formal training of nurses, for instance, preceded the raising of salary scales and professional standards in that field. It is reasonable to suppose then that training of the cottage mother and organized training programs for institution leaders must precede any considerable increase in present salaries.

There are opportunities offered at the present time for the training of institution executives, and such executives appreciate the need of competent cottage mothers. When we can, in addition, convince board members and trustees, as well as officials in state departments, that cottage mothers are required to render high grade and specialized service to children, we will lay the foundation stones of higher personnel standards and indirectly of higher salary scales.

Consider for a moment, the wage scale in child welfare work outside of the institution. In public schools, admittedly, it is on the whole considerably better. If, therefore, we can help the tax payer and those in other fields of social work to see the institution as a highly specialized educatory organization demanding professional attitudes and training, we will gradually place it on a professional par with other forms and methods of formal education in both salary and personnel.

One finds that such institutions as Hudson Training School for Girls, Pleasantville Orphanage in New York State, Carson College in Pennsylvania, and a number of others have taken progressive and constructive steps in acquiring an excellent type of woman.

A word should be said concerning the sources from which cottage mothers are recruited. Apparently there are three groups which offer interesting possibilities, even at the present range of salaries. First, the young woman, or young couple (if a cottage father is to be employed), who have an adequate background of experience and education and, being interested in advancement in the institution field, are willing to start at the bottom of the ladder in learning to control and develop a cottage group. There is here, of course, the possibility of a short stay in the institution; one year, however, of intelligent service is more desirable for the children than five or ten years of mediocre supervision and training under a poorly equipped couple or individual.

Another general group from which cottage mothers may be available are those widows who face the necessity of breaking up their homes and engaging in some activity which will, to a certain extent, sublimate their sense of loss and give them a livelihood while furnishing an opportunity for service. Often these women, even without a great deal of previous training, but with a certain cultural background, may, under the guidance of the superintendent, develop into effective cottage leaders.

A third group are those whose families have grown to maturity and whose interest in their own home has thus become less keen and who, being somewhat mellowed through the experiences of community and home life, offer splendid possibilities in their objective approach to childhood. When one considers these, the question of age is prominent. It is felt that age alone should not be the deciding factor in their selection or rejection, but rather that the attitudes, abilities and adaptability of the individuals under consideration should also be considered. These factors may be determined to a large extent if the superintendent is willing to inquire analytically into the background of the prospective staff members, if he can carefully sound them out on salient points of child care and their own opinons in regard to the problems of children and how to handle them.

IN our selections, we must view thoroughly and objectively the background and personality of this prospective leader of the cottage group. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge here upon the important functions of and the possibilities for good or ill depending on her personality, temperament and methods. In general, it may be said that the cottage mother must have a well rounded, wholesome personality. The superintendent before employing her should ascertain, if possible, the reasons for her interest in the institution field, for one finds here too many maladjusted individuals who seek a solution of their own difficulty through dealing with children. Such people are almost without exception temperamentally and emotionally unfit to deal either with a large or small group in a supervising capacity.

The cottage mother must not only compare favorably with the average mother in the community or foster home, she should in many respects be superior in that she needs a more objective approach and more than a mere fundamental knowledge of the background and essentials of child care. If a plan could be formulated whereby an exchange of experiences and opinions could be made on the part of those who select and supervise the cottage staff, and if institution executives would be willing to tabulate their successes and failures with certain types, we would have a better factual basis on which to proceed.

In the final analysis, however, the supply of cottage mothers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or cottage couples depends to an increasing degree on the development of training programs, which should be carried on within the institution and without. Within, for the enlightenment, inspiration, encouragement and broadening of the cottage mother on the job; outside the institution in order that executives may be trained who will insist on professional standards; and in order that women of wholesome personality may receive some fundamental training before undertaking the responsibilities of foster mother in a cottage family.

Fitting Volunteers and Jobs

By CAROLYN K. WIENER

VOLUNTEERING for social work with a Jewish agency in Philadelphia consists of more than a benevolent impulse to do good. The volunteer is assigned by a vocational committee to a social agency where her talents will count for most and where she is most likely to be contented.

The Clearing House for Women Volunteers is organized as a committee of the Federation of Jewish Charities. It receives requests from the agencies in the federation and from volunteers, the former asking for responsible and adaptable volunteers, the latter seeking interesting, inspiring jobs. The Personnel Contact Committee of the bureau has the difficult task of reconciling these frequently conflicting demands.

Each member of the committee is asked to represent certain agencies served by the bureau and to act as intermediary between these agencies and the volunteer. This contact person must know the kinds of jobs offered by her agencies and the kinds of persons who will best fill them. When the volunteer is finally assigned to an agency she is given an intelligent interpretation of the position she is to fill. She, as well as the agency, must find satisfaction in the connection, for she is giving freely of her time, energy and ability.

When the volunteer applies at the bureau for work, she is asked to fill out a card on which she records her previous training and three types of work in the order of her preference. She is the interviewed by the contact person of the organization where her preferred type of work is available. If the contactor feels that, by reason of her previous experience, the volunteer could serve better on a job other than her choice, she will place her accordingly. Nor does the contactor let it go at that. Each month she follows up the results of her placements and if she finds either the agency or the volunteer dissatisfied, she makes an adjustment, fitting the volunteer into a more appropriate job in the agency or finding similar work in another agency. This method of placement reduces duplication of effort to a minimum and places the volunteer talent where it will count for most.

Requests come from thirty-one agencies, including hospitals, day nurseries, settlement houses, orphanages, child-caring and family agencies. These organizations offer many phases of social work, such as story telling, dramatic class, dancing, arts and crafts, needlework, cooking, supervised play, nursery school, kindergarten, social clubs, mothers' clubs. Particularly to those who have had teachers' training, do these groups offer broad opportunity. Even the prosaic medium of clerical work offers interesting possibilities. For in this field, in addition to actual clerical work, there is statistical and research work. For volunteers in business there are fascinating evening jobs, such as club leaders, Big Brothers and Big Sisters. For the volunteer who has professional training, the family and child-caring agencies offer many opportunities to do case work, which is especially attractive to volunteers. Many of them insist on doing case work without having the necessary training, and must be gently reasoned with and urged to obtain case work training, so that eventually volunteers will be equipped for this specialized type of professional work.

The clearing house has organized training classes in story telling and dramatic coaching and places the graduates of these classes as group leaders. Individual agencies and professional schools have arranged courses in other subjects. Last year a course in mental hygiene and one in case work technique were given by two agencies, in addition to those at the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work and the universities. Many volunteers have found these courses not only good training for their social work jobs but also of considerable help in dealing with their personal problems.

The clearing bureau still finds volunteers with time and ability who permit their friends to place them, and agencies which take the volunteer from sources other than the clearing bureau. But the bureau hopes eventually to make all placements and is organizing a publicity campaign to that end. The bureau also hopes some day to replace the double standard, professional-volunteer, by a single standard, making the matter of remuneration the only difference between volunteer and professional.

Blue Ridge Blues

By PAUL L. BENJAMIN

A SOCIAL work rhapsody indicates the pitch of the third Institute for Social Work Executives held during the last week in August at Blue Ridge—that Switzerland-like retreat nestling in the mountains of North Carolina. There was the deep bass of serious discussion rumbling through the morning session, the quick tempo of the afternoons with golf, tennis and rambles through wood paths and up cliff sides; the gay fanfare of the evenings, set in jig-time to Homer Borst's harmonica, striking a high note with the brilliant book review of Middletown given by George Rabinoff, plucking the strings of humor and gaiety with the incomparable stories told by Roberta Morgan. Topping it all was the poetry evening with the group gathering before a sputtering wood fire in a cabin in a sequestered glen; and the presentation to Dr. H. H. Bibbs of the first prize—a tin cup. Through it all moved the benign presence of Judge W. S. Criswell, who played Martin Pippin with gusto.

Every institute or conference must have a keynote sticking out of it like a sore thumb. Blue Ridge had several—priorities, participation, measuring-rods, the sesame to public opinion, budgets and how they get that way, statistics and do they mean anything. To put it in the more acceptable argot of the social worker, the theme of the institute was Apportioning Funds for Social Work and its dominating thread was the joint participation of national, state and local agencies to see the inter-related nature of their activities and to work out sounder methods of community, social and financial planning. There were sixty-one people in attendance from twenty-eight cities scattered through fourteen states.

Priorities—what train should have the right of way on the social work track—throbbed through the institute. Bradley Buell clanged with his Attitudes Questionnaire. The vote showed a wide divergence between what social workers think is most important and what they think the public thinks is most important. The former gave the following: health 21, dependency 12, leisure time 11, delinquency 2; the latter, dependency 30, health 7, delinquency 2, leisure 1. Charles L. Weaver of Richmond, with his mathematically worked out measuring rod for recreation work, thrummed the same tune. He challenged other fields to devise their own slide rules.

June Guild sounded a sharper note of the same refrain with her searching analysis of statistical methods. "Do we need a survey of the survey?" she asked, and again, "Should we be searchers after truth and base conclusions on findings, or should we know what we want to do before we start the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

survey?" "To what extent are figures honestly comparable?"

Her sessions arrived at some interesting tentative conclusions, among them:

"Figures measure activities rather than needs."

"Figures raise questions much better than they answer them."

"The social survey methods must be regarded as the substitute for opinion and prejudice in discovering real community needs."

The unique feature of this year's institute were the special committees which worked throughout the week and brought in their findings the concluding days. These findings are to be multigraphed and given wide circulation.

For three years the institute has broken new sod. Next year the group decided to move into an even larger field of usefulness. It was agreed, in consequence, to ask the Association of Community Chests and Councils to sponsor the future meetings, with the assistance of a committee chosen from the members. It was the wish of the founders of the institute, Arthur and June Guild, that this be done. It was fitting, therefore, that the curtain came down on the three years' experiment with applause to the tribute paid to the Guilds by Sherrard Ewing.

Vacations in 1929

By RALPH G. HURLIN

THE following figures on length of vacations will be of interest chiefly because of their timeliness. They have been reported during the past summer, supplementing current salary data, by 156 family welfare agencies, all members of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work. The table shows the frequency with which vacations with pay of varying length are granted to workers in three different grades of position, by agencies of different size. Small agencies are here, those with from two to five paid workers; medium agencies, six to nineteen paid workers; large agencies, twenty or more paid workers. The number of agencies is different in the three parts of the table because some of the small agencies do not have workers in each of the three positions, and because two larger agencies failed to report stenographer's vacations.

Number of Agencies Giving Vacations of Each Specified Length

	One week	Two weeks	Three weeks	Four weeks	One month	Over one month	Total agencies reporting
Executives' vacations							
Small agencies.....	—	6	4	19	43	1	73
Medium agencies.....	—	3	3	9	33	5	53
Large agencies.....	—	3	1	6	13	7	30
Total	—	12	8	34	89	13	156
Visitors' vacations							
Small agencies.....	—	6	5	11	26	1	49
Medium agencies.....	—	4	7	12	25	5	53
Large agencies.....	—	4	4	7	9	6	30
Total	—	14	16	30	60	12	132
Stenographers' vacations							
Small agencies.....	2	42	6	6	13	—	69
Medium agencies.....	—	31	7	4	9	1	52
Large agencies.....	—	10	13	1	4	1	29
Total	2	83	26	11	26	2	150

One month is clearly the most frequent vacation period among these agencies for members of the professional staff, although the four week vacation is also common. Spring or winter vacations, in addition to the summer vacation of one month, account for most of the vacation periods over one month. Few agencies, as yet, appear to give the additional vacation regularly. The prevailing vacation for the clerical force is only two weeks. About a quarter of the agencies, however, allow the clerical force four weeks or one month. The larger organizations appear to be somewhat more liberal with vacations than the smaller ones. Short vacations frequently accompany low salaries.

About one-fourth of the two larger groups of organizations, have uniform length of vacations for all members of the staff. With two or three exceptions, supervisors or district secretaries have the same vacation as executives in their agencies. In eight out of ten agencies, visitors have the same vacation as executives. Visitors-in-training have shorter vacations than visitors in about one-thirds of the agencies in which they occur. Stenographers, on the other hand, have the same vacation as visitors in only one-third of the agencies, and the proportion is smaller for the large than for the small organizations.

Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET

Director of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.

When New Givers Come to Town

THE transient giver is a problem for community chests and social agencies which have to raise their own money. In order to handle the problem, Carter Taylor, director of the Welfare Federation of Harrisburg, has worked out a clever plan. When a contributor moves to Harrisburg from another community chest city he sends to the other community chest a form with the name of the contributor at the head of it, the name of the city and this note: "The person named above has recently moved from your city to Harrisburg, Pa., and during the next thirty days we shall make a contact with him. We would appreciate your furnishing the following information and mailing this form to the Harrisburg Welfare Federation." The information asked for includes the amount subscribed by the person for the last four years, the quota assigned if recorded, the amount paid and the balance due. The form adds "If there is a balance due on above subscription we are willing to try to collect this (through personal contacts) and forward payments to you. Do you wish us to attempt this, or do you prefer to handle the collection by mail?"

The form also asks if the subscriber has worked in the annual campaign and if so in what position; if he has served on any board of committee; and if he has indicated by designation or otherwise any special interests. The policy of the Welfare Federation of Harrisburg in regard to selected newcomers to their city is stated as follows:

1. The new resident is contacted within 30 days of arrival. He is told about the Welfare Federation and invited to make a subscription for the remainder of the year, except as noted below.

2. If the newcomer is from another chest city, and has an unpaid pledge in that city for the current year, we encourage him to complete its payment rather than to cancel it and make a new pledge here.

3. If requested by the chest in his former city, we will attempt the collection of any unpaid balance and forward payments.

4. If the newcomer was active in the campaign or social work of the other city, we endeavor to continue his interests along those lines.

Sorting Cards

IF you have a big job of sorting cards alphabetically, prevail upon the post office in your town to lend you fiber-board mail sorters used during the Christmas rush but stored during the rest of the year—as did Carter Taylor, director of the Harrisburg Welfare Federation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

Lost—One Mother

THERE is the man who put his dog to bed and locked himself out for the night; and the professor who went to the post-office to mail a letter he had forgotten to write; and the well-known social worker who forgot his mother. On a recent evening, he was greeted by his wife as he returned to his suburban home from his New York office with the query "Where is mother?"

Mother, eighty years old and lame, was to have been met at Grand Central Station, transported by wheel chair to the station entrance and taxied under the Hudson to the New Jersey suburb. But in the hurly-burly of the day's family welfare problems, mother had been forgotten. Travelers Aid saved the situation, and the social worker returned hot-foot to New York to find mother settled in a pleasant room in the Belmont Hotel, enjoying a dainty dinner and pondering on the peregrinations of theory and practice in social work.

From Coast to Coast

TEN million dollars has been appropriated by the 1929 legislature of Pennsylvania for increased accommodations for the mental defectives of the state, it was announced by Lieutenant Governor Arthur H. James at the annual meeting of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania; and it is expected, said the lieutenant governor, that ten million more will be forthcoming from the next biennial legislative session. Thus Pennsylvania taxpayers have decided to pay as they go, rather than issue fifty million dollars worth of bonds for the comprehensive program fostered by the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

THE New York State Conference of Social Work, under its new regime with Mary B. Holsinger, formerly of the Ohio Welfare Conference, as executive secretary, joins the ranks of state conferences which include institutes or study classes in the annual meeting. At the conference this year at Albany there will be four institutes, November 19, 20 and 21: Principles of Case Work, Anna B. Fox and David C. Adie; Some Fundamentals in Child Care, Leonard W. Mayo; Behavior Problems of Children, Dr. George K. Pratt; Case Work for Probation Officers, Josephine Starr.

SOCIAL agencies which are thrilled by golden anniversaries, may well bow to the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania, who recently held their fifty-fourth annual meeting at Lake Conneaut. Practical people, these poor directors, building at the foundations of social work, centered their discussions around emergent problems of the poor, the chronically ill and the mental defective. One afternoon was spent at the Polk State School for Mental Defectives and the Mercer County Home and Hospital for the Chronically Ill. C. W. Smiles, president of the Pittston Poor District and also of the United Charities of Pittston, was elected president, succeeding Arthur G. Graham of Philadelphia; first vice-president, Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Montgomery County; secretary, Harry C. Jones, Washington, Pa.; honorary secretary, Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia, who has served as active secretary for twelve years.

THE Atlas Social Service Exchange, which acts as purchasing bureau for many social agencies, held an exhibition of institutional supplies at their offices, 424 Madison Avenue, New York, September 17, 18 and 19.

A COURSE in Newswriting for Social Workers is being offered by the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles. The instruction is being given by Louise F. Shields, who formerly edited the social welfare department of the Portland Oregonian and who is now on the staff of the Pan-Pacific Progress.

CLASSES for the colored social workers of St. Louis, formerly under the Home Study Department of the University of Chicago, are now being conducted by the St. Louis Community Council. Credit for these courses will be accepted by the University of Chicago and other universities.

HENRIETTA ADDITON of Philadelphia, not Fanny McMaster of Boston, as announced in The Survey of September 15, was elected a member of the executive committee of the Girls' Protective Council at its San Francisco meeting.

THE King of Italy has conferred the order of the Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy upon Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross.

The Books that Social Workers Read

WHAT books have you read recently which you think other browsers in this page would enjoy? Send in their titles, with a five or ten word comment on each to the Gossip Editor of The Survey. Two well-known social workers send in the following suggestions:

MARY S. LARABEE, director, Bureau of Children, State Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Methods of Religious Living, by H. N. Wieman. (Through The Survey, $1.75.) Much more stimulating to the "incurably religious" than the title would indicate.

Kristin Lavransdatter, by Sigrid Undset. (Through The Survey, $3.50.) After all, human nature was not so very different in the fourteenth century!

Mamba's Daughters, by DuBose Heyward. (Through The Survey, $2.50.) Helpful to one's own understanding of a race problem.

The Art of Thinking, by Ernest Dimnet. (Through The Survey, $2.50.) More encouraging to the lowbrows than one would suppose.

The Spring of Joy, by Mary Webb. (Through The Survey, $2.50.) It is just what its title indicates.

JOANNA C. COLCORD, director of the Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation:

Sons and Lovers, by D. H. Lawrence. (Through The Survey, $2.50.) A very much stronger and saner book than Powys' Wolf Solent, which reminded me of it in some ways.

You Can't Win, by Jack Black. (Through The Survey, $2.00.) Read after hearing him at San Francisco. It deserves a place in the social worker's library alongside Nels Anderson's The Hobo. Both give vivid inside views of two classes of social failures which grade into one another.

The Old Oaken Chest

ONCE upon a time, in a little Swiss village near the foot of a mountain pass, there lived a good priest who had many requests for help from poor wayfarers. Moreover, he saw many well-to-do persons traveling over the pass, and the thought occurred to him, "Why should not those who have means help those who have none?"

So, after long, deep meditation, fasting, prayer and midnight vigils, the priest caused to be made a stout oaken chest, which he fastened securely to the trunk of a tree by the roadside.

And over the chest he placed a sign, whereon the wondering villagers and the curious passersby read these words: "Give or Take."

Now the news of this strange thing spread quickly abroad, so that before long every man with money who traveled that road and read the sign pulled a coin from his purse and dropped it into the chest; while the poor fellows trudging wearily up the pass, wondering how to get the price of the next meal, found a surprising store of silver from which to draw.

And always the men with money kept the chest supplied, even though some had but little to give; while those who were in real need took no more than their present wants required. For everyone remembered that this was a gift BY MANY FOR MANY, and no one abused the kindly charity.

And the one who dropped in his bit went on his way with a lighter step; while the travel-stained wayfarer who dipped into the chest had a flash of gratitude for those who had filled it, and a restraining remembrance of others like himself who would come after, and for whom he must leave something in the chest.

From Pasadena, via the Cleveland Community Fund News

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Elections and Appointments

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

LEONARD W. MAYO, dean of the National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers, will conduct classes in Institutional Administration.

CLARENCE KING, Counsel of civic and social service organizations, will conduct a course in Public Welfare, a Social Work seminar, and an extension course in Community Organization.

ROBERT LANSDALE, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, Montclair, N. J., will conduct a course in Methods of Community Organization.

BEATRICE Z. LEVEY, a District Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, joins the Research Department.

CELESTE M. POST, formerly with the Hebrew Benevolent Society, Baltimore, joins the Research Department.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DOCTOR ELEANOR BONTECOU, formerly dean of Bryn Mawr College and recently engaged in legal research with Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard Law School, to be professor of Legal Relations.

HARRISON ALLEN DOBBS, formerly resident psychologist at St. Charles institution for boys and later superintendent of the Cook County Detention Home, to be associate professor of Social Economy and to give courses in child welfare problems and juvenile delinquency.

DOCTOR STEWART B. SNIFFEN, formerly a fellow at the Institute for Child Guidance in New York City and recently psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic, Baltimore, to be assistant professor of Clinical Psychiatry in the University Medical School and to give half time to courses in social psychiatry and behavior problems of children for the School of Social Service Administration.

KARL BORDERS, assistant head resident of Chicago Commons, to be lecturer in Neighborhood Organization.

EARL D. MYERS, for two years assistant professor giving survey courses, on leave of absence for a year's study in Germany.

ARLIEN JOHNSON, formerly an instructor, goes to the University of Oregon as assistant director of the School of Social Work, Portland.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

HENRY S. SPAULDING appointed professor of Sociology.

PAUL KINIERY appointed professor of Social History.

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

D. S. YARBROUGH, formerly with the Brooklyn Urban League, now director of the Research Department.

MRS. B. E. MAYES, formerly with the Georgia Study of Negro Child Welfare, now assistant in the Case Work Department.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

NADIA DEEM, formerly district secretary, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, now supervisor of family case work practice.

NELDA A. WEATHERS, director, Social Service Department, University Hospitals, to assist in supervision of field work of students of medical social work.

EUGENE C. FOSTER, lecturer in social case work, resigned.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ALICE BREMER appointed supervisor of field work in the department of sociology.

JOHN SLAWSON, secretary of Detroit Federation of Jewish Charities, will give a course in Research Methods.

W. J. NORTON resigned from the department of Sociology.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

MARGARET E. RICH, appointed assistant professor of Sociology.

DR. HARRY B. LEVEY, formerly psychiatrist with the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, appointed associate professor of psychiatry.

G. ELEANOR KIMBLE, resigned as assistant professor of sociology and has joined the faculty of the School of Social Service Administration, Chicago, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

WALTER BURR, formerly director, rural service department, extension division, Kansas State Agricultural College, appointed professor of rural sociology.

ELEANOR L. LATTIMORE, resigned from department of rural sociology and has joined faculty of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research, Bryn Mawr College.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

MARY A. CLAPP, appointed research worker and assistant in field work; to take charge of placement of graduates.

EVA WHITING WHITE, resigned as director, School of Social Work, to become president, Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

KATHARINE D. HARDWICK, formerly assistant director, appointed director.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

DR. L. L. BERNARD, formerly with University of North Carolina, appointed professor of sociology.

W. W. BURKE, formerly secretary, Joint Service Bureau, Department of Child Placing, Chicago, appointed associate professor of social work and director of child welfare.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

ANNE FENLASON appointed assistant director, Training Course for Social and Civic Work.

PEARL SALSBURY of Family Welfare Society appointed to give courses on case work.

MARION DAY IVERSON of Family Welfare Society appointed supervisor of field work.

JOANNA C. COLCORD resigned from faculty of Training Course for Social and Civic Work and is now with Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

MILDRED MUDGETT resigned from faculty of Training Course for Social and Civic Work to join faculty of Hamline University, St. Paul.

MARY WHEELER resigned faculty of Training Course for Social and Civic Work.

F. STUART CHAPIN resigned from faculty of Training Course for Social and Civic Work to become editor, Social Abstracts, New York City.

EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND, professor of Sociology and acting head of the department of sociology, granted year's leave of absence to do research work for the National Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York.

MALCOLM M. WILLEY, associate professor of sociology, appointed acting head, department of sociology, for the year.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

GERTRUDE VAILE appointed professor of case work and community organization, School of Public Welfare.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

DIRECT-BY-MAIL

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. Accounts anywhere handled. Completed letters returned by express for local mailing.

ENGRAVING

GILL ENGRAVING CO., Photo Engravers, 140 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Careful, expert, artistic work. Twenty-four hour service. Ask The Survey about us. We do all the engraving for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

R. ORTHWINE, 344 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Invincible steel files, letter and cap sizes, with all standard combinations; steel storage cabinets—office furniture, wood and steel, commercial grades and up. Office supplies, marble desk sets, etc. Wholesale and retail, attractive prices—write.

TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. We prepare copy and campaigns.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

ANNA BELLE TRACY, formerly psychiatric social worker, Institute for Child Guidance, New York City, appointed assistant professor of psychiatric social work.

ELINOR NIMS, formerly assistant professor of sociology, University of Kentucky, appointed instructor in child welfare.

IDA LEVIN, formerly executive secretary, Recreation Council, Community Chest, Louisville, appointed instructor in group work.

ANNA G. O'HIGGINS, formerly director of plays in social settlements, New York City, appointed instructor in group work.

ANNA L. JENKINS, assistant director, University Public Health Nursing District, appointed assistant professor of public health nursing.

CHARLES ELMER GEHLKE, assistant professor of sociology, on sabbatical year to study administration of criminal justice in Europe.

HAROLD E. ADAMS, appointed assistant professor of sociology, in Professor Gehlke's absence.

W. E. LAWRENCE, appointed assistant professor of sociology.

HENRY M. SHELDON, JR., appointed instructor of sociology.

ESTELLE M. BONNELL, assistant professor of Group Work, resigned to pursue graduate study.

ALICE HESTON, instructor in Psychiatric Social Work, has become Mrs. Thornton W. Merriam.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

ARLIEN JOHNSON, appointed assistant director, School of Social Work.

HOMER A. CHAMBERLIN, formerly executive secretary, Oregon Social Hygiene Association, appointed research assistant in Crime Survey by School of Social Work.

MARGARET E. CREECH, assistant director, School of Social Work, on leave of absence one year for study in London School of Social Work.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

SUSAN KINGSBURY, PH.D., on sabbatical leave during the year 1929-30.

HORNELL HART will be acting director of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy of Bryn Mawr College.

ELEANOR LATTIMORE will give the seminars and courses usually offered by Dr. Kingsbury. Dr. Lattimore comes from the University of Missouri, where she was assistant professor of rural sociology and director of social research.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

AILEEN SHANE appointed professor of social case work and supervisor of field work.

LUELLA TOWNLEY on leave of absence for half a year to study at the New York School of Social Work.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SERVICE SCHOOL

KARL J. ALTER, D.D., appointed director.

WILLIAM J. KERBY, D.D., resigned as acting director, but remains on the faculty.

ISABEL STEPHENS, instructor in public health and leisure time activities to become director, Girl's Club, St. Anthony's Guild, Paterson, N. J.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

H. M. CASSIDY, formerly with Rutgers' University, appointed professor of sociology.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

J. E. NORDSKOG appointed associate professor of Sociology.

MISCELLANEOUS ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

DEACONESS FRANCES B. AFFLECK, formerly superintendent, St. Monica's Home, Des Moines, now in charge of similar insitution, St. Louis, Mo.

DOROTHY ALLEN, appointed public health nurse, A. R. C., Orange County, Vermont.

HELEN C. ALLEN, appointed assistant director, A. R. C. Service, Veterans Hospital, Portland, Ore.

JUDGE HUGO B. ANDERSON, appointed executive secretary, Community Chest, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CLYDE BAIRD, formerly with the United Charities, Chicago, now member of the disaster staff, A. R. C., Washington.

VIVIAN BARITT, formerly on staff, Oakland Charities, now returned to Social Welfare League. Seattle, Wash.

DORA M. BARNES, formerly executive secretary, Bridgeport Protective Association, now on field staff of The Survey.

JANE BARNES, appointed assistant executive, Camp Fire Girls, Reading, Pa.

ALICE T. BASSETT, appointed public health nurse, A. R. C., Cumberland County, Tenn.

MARY F. BOGUE, formerly state supervisor, Mothers Assistance Fund, Pennsylvania, now on staff, National Federation of Day Nurseries, New York.

MARY BOND, formerly director, A. R. C. Service, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., now case worker, U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DAVID S. BOUCHER appointed publicity director, Welfare Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN BRADWAY appointed director, So. California Legal Aid Clinic Associates, Los Angeles.

JULIA BURNSON, Agnes Bryant, Esther Tress, Charlotte Barney, Charlotte Stannard, Ada Brewster, Miss Braden, Margaret Kline, Dorothy Bonar, appointed itinerant nutritionists, A. R. C.

MONA CALLISTER, formerly executive secretary, Redwood County Chapter, A. R. C., Redwood Falls, Minn., now field representative, Minnesota Bureau of Child Welfare.

MRS. C. S. CAPP, formerly assistant treasurer, Church Mission of Help, Diocese of New York, now director of finance and publicity, Greenwich House, New York.

DOROTHY CHAUSEE, formerly with the Social Welfare League, Seattle, Wash., now on staff, Oregon Child Welfare Commission.

CHARLES C. COLE, formerly with the New York Federation of Churches, now secretary, Department of Promotion, Federal Council of Churches. New York.

MYRTIS COLTHARP appointed itinerant nurse, Pacific Area, A. R. C.. to succeed Purcelle Peck.

GRACE COOMBS appointed suvervisor, Community Service Association, Lancaster, Pa.

DOROTHY C. CULVER, formerly with the Y.M. C.A., Elkhart, Ind., now general secretary, Y.W.C.A.. Colorado Springs, Colo.

THEODORE W. DARNELL, formerly with the education department, Macmillan Co., New York, now executive secretary, United Parents Association, New York.

EVELYN DAVIS appointed to staff of National Organization for Public Nursing.

JAMES DEPERINO appointed superintendent, Brooklyn Maternity Hospital.

ALBERTA DONOHUE appointed secretary, Social Service League, Iowa City.

DR. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS appointed superintendent, Valley View Sanatorium, Paterson, N. J.

DR. M. L. DRYFUS, formerly assistant director, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, now director, Beth-Moses Hospital, Brooklyn.

CHARLES W. FAHRENBACK appointed to staff, National Tuberculosis Association, New York.

MARJORIE FISH appointed executive secretary, Family Welfare Asscication, Bethlehem, Pa.

ALICE FITZGERALD appointed secretary, Clearing House for Children's Cases, Children's Welfare Federation, New York City.

MARGARET FITZGERALD appointed executive secretary, Family Welfare Bureau, Sioux City, Iowa.

ARTHUR H. GERMAN appointed to staff, National Tuberculosis Association, New York.

DOROTHY GOULD, formerly with Social Welfare League, Seattle, Wash., now assistant district supervisor, Charity Organization Society, New York.

ROSALIE GRESHAM, formerly assistant secretary, Associated Charities, Pine Bluff, Ark., now County Probation Officer.

KATHARINE HATTENDORF, after two years of study at the University of Iowa, has returned as supervisor of field work, department of parent education, Women's Cooperative Alliance, Minneapolis, Minn.

MABEL HAZELTON, formerly general secretary, Family Welfare Association, Providence, R. I., now assistant general secretary, United Charities, St. Paul, Minn.

FLORENCE HEAD appointed supervisor, Family Welfare Bureau, Dayton, Ohio.

ALBERT C. HENSLEY, formerly secretary, Employee's Division, Community Fund, Indianapolis, now executive secretary, Bexar County Chapter, A. R. C., San Antonio, Texas.

RUTH HERRON appointed public health nurse, Finney County Chapter, A. R. C., Garden City, Kans.

BEATRICE HILB appointed executive secretary, Alexander County Chapter, A. R. C., Cairo, Ill.

RUTH HUDDLESON, formerly part-time recreation worker, A. R. C., U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., appointed director.

E. N. HUNTRESS appointed director, Community Fund Association, Pittsfield, Mass., succeeding G. H. Southard.

ETHEL B. HERTWIG appointed visitor-in-training, Childrens Aid Society, Reading, Pa.

EMILY HICKS, formerly principal, School of Nursing, Faxton Hospital, Utica, N. Y., now executive secretary, New York State Nurses Association

ANN JAMES appointed financial secretary, New York League for the Hard of Hearing.

ETHEL JOHNS appointed public health nurse, Nobles County Chapter, A. R. C., Worthington. Minn.

MARJORIE D. JONES, formerly secretary, New York State Chapter, A. R. C., now field representative, Red Cross, State of Oregon.

ROBERT W. KELSO, formerly executive secretary, Boston Council of Social Agencies, is now director Community Fund, St. Louis.

MARJORIE M. KINNEY, formerly secretary, Committee on Cardiac Clinics, Heart Committee, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, now field assistant, American Heart Association.

HARRY F. LEEDS appointed to the staff, National Tuberculosis Association, New York.

OSCAR LEONARD, formerly campaign director, Wider Scope of B'nai Brith, now director, Jewish Welfare Federation, Washington, D. C.

MARY F. C. LEUTE, formerly executive secretary, Social Service Exchange, Harrisburg, Pa., now executive secretary, Social Service Exchange, Council of Social Agencies, Washington, D. C.

HILDA LIEFTER, formerly with the Social Welfare League, Reading, Pa., now with B'nai Brith Orphanage, Erie, Pa.

DR. ESMOND R. LONG, of the University of Chicago, appointed Editor in Chief, Journal of the Outdoor Life.

ARCH MANDEL, executive secretary, Dayton Bureau of Community Service, appointed chairman, Education Publicity Committee, Association of Community Chests and Councils

FRANCIS M. MCBROOM, formerly executive secretary, Community Chest, Macon, Ga., now executive secretary, Community Fund, Lansing, Mich.

ELLA MCCALLISTER appointed public health nurse, Virden, Ill., A. R. C.

ELLEN MCDONALD appointed executive secretary, A. R. C., San Jose, Calif., succeeding Elsie M. Drew, resigned.

HELEN MCGILLIVRAY, public health nurse, A. R. C., transferred from Mower County Chapter, Austin, Minn., to Weld County Chapter, Greeley, Colo.

CHARLES I. MADISON, formerly secretary, Community Chest, Colorado Springs, Colo., now secretary, Public Welfare Bureau, Des Moines, Ia.

MARIANA MANSELL appinted superintendent, St. Monica's Home, Des Moines, Ia., succeeding Deaconess Frances B. Affleck.

DR. LOIS HAYDEN MEEK, formerly educational secretary, American Association of University Women, now director, Child Development Institute, and associate professor of education, Teachers' College, New York.

EDNA L. MOORE, formerly field worker, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, now on staff, National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

N. L. MALLISON, formerly superintendent of recreation, Knoxville, Tenn., now superintendent of recreation, Jacksonville, Fla., succeeding W. J. Sandford, Jr.

HELEN MORGAN appointed to staff of American Red Cross, Seattle, Wash.

ELEANOR WEED MUMFORD appointed A. R. C., Nursing field representative for Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan.

NELL F. PARKINSON, formerly home service worker, A. R. C., Chicago, now field representative in northeastern California.

DEBORAH PENTZ, formerly executive secretary, A.R. C., Albany, Ore., now case correspondent in War Service, Pacific Branch, Red Cross.

IMOGENE POOLE, director of social service, Polk County Hospitals, Des Moines, Ia., was married recently to Charles K. Calloway of San Antonio.

ROSE PORTER appointed supervisor, Children's Council, Bridgeport, Conn.

KATHERINE F. POST appointed psychiatric social worker, A. R. C., St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

O. B. PRATT appointed secretary, Community Chest, Elgin, Ill., succeeding Eva Schmitz, resigned.

CLARENCE PRETZER, formerly general secretary, Family Welfare Association, Scranton, Pa., now general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Providence, R. I.

H. S. RAUSCHENBUSH, formerly secretary, Committee on Coal and Giant Power, New York City, appointed to faculty of Dartmouth College. He will be succeeded by Prof. F. L. Bird, head of the Economics Department, Occidental College.

RALPH J. REED, formerly executive secretary, Community Chest, Des Moines, Ia., now executive secretary, Community Chest, Omaha, Neb.

VICTOR F. RIDDER appointed president, New York State Board of Social Welfare, succeeding William H. Gratwick.

ANNE ROBINSON, formerly case supervisor, Hebrew Benevolent Society and Jewish Center, Baltimore, Md., now executive secretary, Jewish Welfare Bureau, Bridgeport, Conn.

NORA ROLF appointed public health nurse, Freeborn County Chapter, Red Cross, Albert Lea, Minn.

HARRIET SEELY, formerly with Family Welfare Bureau, Tacoma, Wash., now with Oakland Charities.

MRS. SCHWARD, formerly with the Mothers' Pension Department, Minneapolis, now with the Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle.

BEATRICE SHORT, formerly assistant director, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, now director, Indianapolis Public Health Nursing Association.

ELSIE SIMESTER appointed general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Marquette, Mich.

KATHERINE SIMMONS, formerly director, A. R. C., U. S. Veterans Hospital, Livermore, Calif., now secretary, Volunteer Service, Pacific Branch Office.

HENRY UPSON SIMS appointed president, Community Chest, Birmingham, Ala.

ELSIE SLAVIN, formerly with the Social Service Department, John Hopkins Hospital, now medical social worker, U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

GEORGIA N. SMITH appointed secretary, Family Welfare Society, Champaign, Ill.

ELIZABETH SMITH appointed secretary, Family Welfare Society, West Essex, N. J.

ZELDA SNOOK, formerly with Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatarium, Chicago, Ill., now public health nurse, Cottonwood County Chapter, A. R. C., Windom, Minn.

BLANCHE STAUFFER appointed state supervisor, Mothers Assistance Fund of Pennsylvania, succeeding Mary F. Bogue.

EDNA P. STEPHENSON appointed secretary, Society for Organized Service, Macon, Ga.

SCHARLOTTIE STEWART, formerly A. R. C. field representative in Arkansas, now field representative in eastern Michigan, succeeding Cordelle K. Ballard.

MARION STULL appointed general secretary, Service League, Huntington, L. I.

LANDIS TANGER, formerly superintendent of schools, Reading, Pa., now president, State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.

ESTHER TAYLOR appointed supervisor, Family Service Organization, Louisville, Ky.

ESTHER TUTTLE appointed assistant to Cora M. Beale, Executive secretary, Welfare Association, New Britain, Conn., succeeding Eurith Wachter, resigned.

DOROTHY VALANTINE, formerly with the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, now psychiatric social worker, Mental Hygiene Clinic, A. I. C. P., New York.

CONRAD VAN HYNING, formerly assistant to the general manager, Provident Association, St. Louis, now western Pennsylvania representative, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

CYNTHIA MELPOLDER VAN LENTE appointed executive secretary, Washtenaw County Chapter, A. R. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.

RALPH O. VON THURN, formerly superintendent of personnel, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, now field representative A. R. C., western Oklahoma.

RUTH WARNER appointed general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Van Wert, Ohio.

DURELL WASKOM, formerly home service worker, A. R. C., Dallas, Tex., now executive secretary, Orange County Chapter, Orange, Tex.

JESSAMINE S. WHITNEY, statistician, National Tuberculosis Association, appointed U. S. delegate to International Conference to consider the Revision of International Classification of the Causes of Death.

EARL G. WOOLWINE, formerly secretary, Chattanooga Community Chest, now executive secretary, Community Chest, Mobile, Ala.

Resignations

MRS. RUTH ANDERSON, field representative A. R. C. in northern California, resigned.

MARY F. BRYAN, executive secretary, Berks Co. Chapter, A. R. C., resigned because of ill health.

ANGELINE CARLSON, acting assistant to the director, Nutrition Service, Midwestern Branch Office, A. R. C., resigned; to be married and will teach at the University of Nebraska.

ADELINE DARTT, psychiatric social work, A. I. C. P., resigned; to be married.

ANN ESKIN, director of radio programs, Y. M. C. A., New York, resigned because of illness.

KATHERINE HOLDEN, city nutritionist, Child Welfare League, Kalamazoo, Mich., resigned; to study at the University of Chicago.

AZILE HOWARD, case correspondent, Pacific Branch Office, Red Cross, resigned.

FORD T. LEHMAN, director, Community Chest, Albany, N. Y., resigned.

MRS. J. I. NORRIS, secretary, Associated Charities, Pine Bluff, Ark., resigned; succeeded by Grace Strobridge, formerly County Probation Officer.

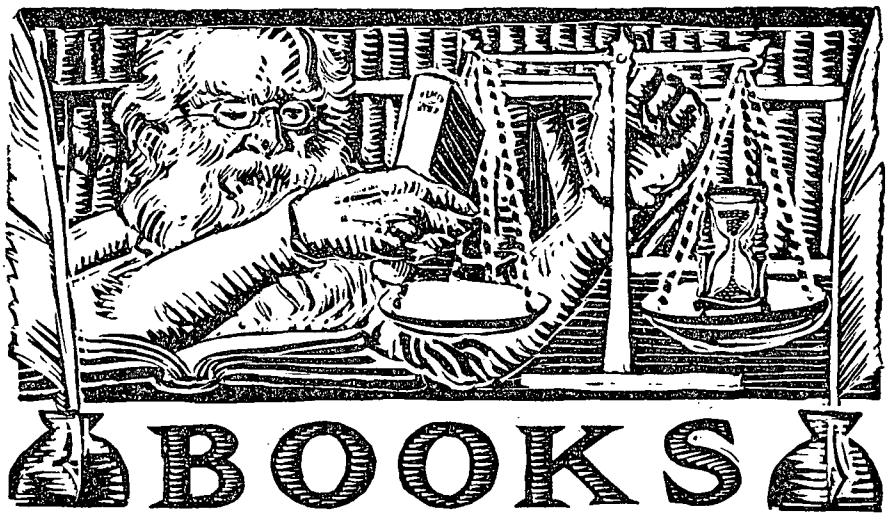
DEBORAH SOLLIDAY, nutritionist with Red Cross, resigned.

MARGUERITE STUART, secretary, Y. W. C. A., Reading, Pa., resigned because of ill health; succeeded by Mrs. Mary Whitbeck.

Deaths

JAYNE B. KERR, executive secretary, Illinois Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, died July 16.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Statesman of Public Health

THE LIFE OF HERMANN M. BIGGS, *by C.-E. A. Winslow. Lea, Febiger. 432 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHAT a record! Such cause for pride in a fellow countryman is rare and precious reading, whether for physician, public officer or plain citizen of the United States. Dr. Biggs, the beloved physician, the companion of Trudeau, Prudden and Park, the peer of Janeway and Welch and Flexner, the shrewd, the quiet power for good in governments that reeked of selfish partisanship, the man of courage when medicine was timid, sensitive and responsive to delicacies of public opinion and public need, a prophet who left us bearing with him rich laurels of honor from two generations of colleagues. Winslow has labored lovingly over the truly fascinating story of families, generations, traditions and inheritances which combined to give us the self-reliant boy, the tenacious and busy youth, the capable, imaginative and determined man who rang out of his heart the call to arms which proved a trustworthy battle-cry for health throughout the rich years of life.

We have here a first class, scholarly, critically accurate and complete biography revealing the manner of life of a great American, by one whose opinion is as widely respected as was the range of influence of our Statesman of the Public Health. Biggs by Winslow is the best in its field.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

Plotting Freshmen Curves

STUDENT PERSONNEL WORK AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, *by Esther McD. Lloyd-Jones. Harper. 253 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRESIDENT WALTER DILL SCOTT suggests that this review of post-war personnel work at Northwestern University will interest employers and parents as well as teachers. Any "old grad" who turns its pages is likely to imagine that the halcyon days of the debonair collegian are numbered, for here are forty-eight tables, figures and diagrams recording everything from student hours of sleep to "median point averages." Teachers will be particularly interested in the Northwestern conclusion that highschool performance provides a more accurate prediction of college achievement than do intelligence test scores.

Anyone who ponders the fact that American college and university attendance doubled between 1910 and 1920, and doubled again between 1920 and 1924, will appreciate the need for some means of concentrating all the resources of large institutions, "together with the information afforded by scientific investigations, for the purpose of furthering the best interests of each individual in all of his aspects." Northwestern was a pioneer in this personnel field which at least thirty-eight institutions have now entered.

Perhaps not every reader will agree with the proposal that in addition to departments of instruction, and of finance and equipment, universities should have a separate and coordinate department of personnel to study, *inter alia,* such basic questions as: Does higher education consist merely of teaching facts and training the mind, or "should it have a much broader implication—the all-round development of a student's attitudes," etc. Even if a personnel department is not qualified to undertake quite so ambitious a program, there is ample evidence in this book that higher education can be made more effective through research and counselling with respect to such problems as admissions, freshman orientation, probation, student maladjustment, vocational choices, employment, and academic records. Northwestern properly insists that the personnel officer shall be a staff man who coordinates and improves existing agencies and efforts, although it is hard for him to escape, as they found on the Evanston campus, responsibility for administrative action in direct contact with students.

Antioch College DAVID S. HANCHETT

The Groves Score Again

WHOLESOME PARENTHOOD, *by Ernest R. and Gladys H. Groves. Houghton Mifflin. 320 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

"AND by frequenting sacred groves grew wise." Education should begin, as has been said, with the great-grandparents, or failing such a progressive solution, it might be wisdom on the part of a child to select as forebears those who have shared the benefits to be derived from the Groves' books. In this new volume on family life the authors present the result of their experience in chapters that deal with childhood in terms of action and function rather than from the pedantic viewpoint which too often governs the world series of books on the modern home. Human nature, as the Groves feel and see it, is a development that can neither be hurried nor forced and childhood has therefore to come up through its own growth in a nursery where the ground has been wisely watered with a flow of usefulness, wisdom and love. In a word, the authors have insight and imagination, hence they know that we shall control human nature only by obeying it. Consequently, to do, instead of to cram, and to avoid that vicious circle of being "so schooled in what not to do, that it takes the place of what and how and when to do it," shines forth between the lines of their collaboration. Instead of archaic blind efforts to make children good, it might be well to ponder on the Groves' advice: provide the right conditions and they are good! Amongst others there are chapters

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that contain definite and practical suggestions relating to habit, fear, money, conflict. This then is not a manual of dogmatic formula, but it provides a sound and sympathetic interpretation, framed in simple language, focussed on problems liable to any home, along with a reference list aimed to introduce the reader to more technical and tested literature. Long life to the Groves!

HALLE SCHAFFNER

Holding to the Family

THE CHANGING FAMILY, *by George Walter Fiske. Harper's. 323 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE family and the church are indissolubly tied. Each at present is feeling the force of a changing world. What is happening to the one concerns the other since they are allied workers, each in its own way conserving social values. Both seem to be approaching an ordeal not unlike the spring cleaning, which with all its confusion and discomfort was formerly endured if not welcomed by the New England matron. The author has a nimble pen and his thought flows swiftly. There can be no uncertainty as to the sentiment of most of his readers and at times he does not curb the inevitable temptation to use this advantage to stir their feelings along the line of their previous conviction. For example, his attitude toward the lure of companionate marriage is fundamentally too sound to be made unconvincing to the perplexed but honest seeker for insight because the author chooses adjectives rather than reasoning. It would be more effective and show greater skill to reveal the experimental marriage as superlative selfishness rather than to brand it as such. It is needless to concentrate upon the motives of those who seek the mutilated family experience, when, as the author so forcefully shows himself (page 183), the program of the arrested family is contrary to human need and the highest happiness. It is also the inherent deficiency of the experimental marriage rather than the faulty motive of those who are tempted to enter it that justifies the confidence of those who advocate the full commitment of affection in marriage. Surely, Professor Fiske does not intend to leave the impression, as perhaps he may with some readers, that it is a sociologist who advanced companionate marriage as the best solution of the family problem. It would be a feeble book, perhaps, that would at no point reveal the deep conviction of the author regarding his ideal of family life. In spite of its sentiment, The Changing Family has plenty of solid argument for those who are willing to consider it.

University of North Carolina ERNEST R. GROVES

Rural Big Business

THE COOPERATIVE PATTERN IN COTTON, *by Robert H. Montgomery. Macmillan. 335 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is an excellent example of an honest man's attempt to deal with fundamental economic principles of which he is ignorant. It is the story of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, formed in 1921 under the guidance of Aaron Sapiro. Now it is a well-known fact throughout the world of cooperative marketing that there are two fundamentally different methods of organization One is the top-down, highly centralized, state- or nation-wide association; the other is the federation of small local autonomous groups. This writer gives unqualified approval to the first plan although the experience of the cotton association in Texas is itself a damning indictment of that plan. In its most prosperous days when its membership ran up to 56,000, only 38 per cent of these members delivered cotton to their own association in spite of the legal contract under which they were bound. Democratic control was impossible in spite of the pretty little by-law providing for an annual meeting of members. There were never as many as 1 per cent of the members at any meeting, nor could the officers get any adequate response to questions through the mail.

Of course, the reason for Professor Montgomery's entanglements is his blind acceptance of the gospel of Aaron Sapiro and other promoters of big business organizations for farmers. He sees in cooperation merely a method of controlling farm products analogous to the methods of such large monopolistic corporations as U. S. Steel, Standard Oil, and their ilk. He frankly states that cooperation is concerned only with an adequate and regular money income for farmers. Regulate and control prices, he tells them, and you will have achieved salvation.

The book is a well written story of one cotton cooperative well-being, compared with other peoples, but with the driving need of having everyone buy enough goods and services for minimum comfort. The outlines of our farm problem are presented so that all who will read may be informed. The reader is left thinking of the advantages of cooperation and the need for urging group spirit among farming classes. With skill and fairness the author shows why our coal industry has become a disease; and the manufacture of textiles. The leading factors in the tariff controversy are laid open, and the problem of the war debts. The disagreement regarding railroad valuation and its bearing upon carrying rates that are charged to shippers is explained.

There is no attempt to be erudite nor to enlighten specialists. There is no new subject matter. This book is for the general reader. If it could be read by every voter in the country the effect upon our lives would be magic.

ELIZABETH FAULKNER BAKER

Barnard College

For that Rural Psychosis

RURAL SOCIOLOGY, *by Augustus W. Hayes. Longmans, Green. 598 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

RURAL sociology is becoming popular if we can judge from the number of text-books being published, for this is the fifth in the last three years and another is in press. Dr. Hayes follows the conventional lines of previous texts and gives a good picture of the present social organization of country life, and a discussion of rural welfare. The chapter on Town and Country Relationships introduces recent material on this live topic. The treatment of the Psychological Factors repeats some common notions of the mentality of farmers with no new evidence to support them. Like most of the texts in this field, the book is encyclopedic in its treatment of all phases of rural life from population and economic factors to political organization, education, religion, health, art, and broad governmental policies. The style is somewhat formal and one wonders whether it will grip the interest and imagination of the student. However, it has a good list of references to books and articles and topics for discussion and investigation, and will doubtless be welcomed by many teachers in normal schools and colleges who wish to give their students a general survey of country life.

Cornell University DWIGHT SANDERSON

Where Sickness Lingers

THE CHALLENGE OF CHRONIC DISEASES, *by Ernest Boas, M.D., and Nicholas Michelson, M.D. Macmillan. 197 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE necessity of community provision for the care of chronic sickness becomes more evident with each new study of patients who require prolonged medical treatments. These two physicians are members of the medical staff of the Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, a pioneer institution which is establishing superior standards of care for the sick who are most unfortunate and generally neglected. Once more the evidence is massed showing the increased death-rates from chronic diseases, the heavy social and economic burdens created by its victims, and the indescribable sordidness of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

American almshouses to which the chronically sick poor must resort in their final extremity of suffering. This depressing presentation of needs is followed by helpful, detailed discussions of what is required for efficient care of chronic patients, covering such topics as: Buildings and Grounds, Medical Organization, Nursing, Dietary Department, Social Service, Occupational Therapy, and Welfare and Entertainment. When patients remain in the hospital for periods varying from three or four months to the remainder of their lives when two-thirds of the hospital population wish to move about in wheel chairs, when physicians and attendants must deal with serious mental and emotional as well as physical depressions, when outside ties are weakened by long separation or by intolerable economic demands, it is obvious that the difficulties of administering this new type of hospital must be multiplied. However, the authors of this book meet cheerfully and confidently each new challenge and suggest ways in which doctors, nurses and social workers may transform the services to chronic patients from perfunctory tasks of alleviation to constructive efforts to meet widespread public needs. Almshouse infirmaries, hospitals with wards for chronic cases—or even homes for incurables—are indebted to the authors for a text worthy of thorough study.

Brookline, Massachusetts LUCILE EAVES

Tools of Control

THE USEFUL ART OF ECONOMICS, *by George Soule. Macmillan. 250 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS stimulating book embodies a winning demonstration of the methods of work which it advocates—cool, experimental search for the most effective tools of control. The author is known as a liberal more than as an economist, and it would not be surprising had he become emotional as he mentioned causes which liberals hold dear. Not so. His free thinking has carried him far beyond emotionalism, it has enabled him with admirable circumspection to analyze for his readers the realism of our present economic state. To force recognition of our tangled interdependence in the business of getting a living, he conceives a great national plant. Under a national manager, the decentralized units of this plant operate with varying degrees of efficiency and financial success. A secure market for the products of this plant demands purchasing power on the part of the users—adequate and continuous purchasing power free from the hazards of unemployment and business depression.

This concept of the national plant is not carried too far. The author is too sophisticated and too sincere to lure the reader away from real life. To see ourselves at work is, in fact, a major aim of his book, as we struggle through the fluctuations of business that bring flares of prosperity and tragic financial losses and unemployment; as we enjoy relative and between the lines is a good description of a man who does not know the elementary principles underlying the cooperative movement itself. CEDRIC LONG

Cooperative League, New York Ctiy

Profits from Well-Being

PROFITABLE PERSONNEL PRACTICE, *by Henry Bruère and Grace Pugh. Harper's. 454 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE title, Profitable Personnel Practice, lacks only the s on Practice to describe this extremely useful book accurately. It is not a philosophy or theory of what the authors may consider the merits of personnel work as a function of industrial management; it is a comprehensive, well organized, clearly presented collection of personnel practices which a wide range of industrial and mercantile establishments have found profitable in terms of money and good-will. I have said that it is not a philosophy of personnel practices; and yet a very clear philosophy underlies and pervades the book. Every example of successful personnel practice—and they range from the atmosphere surrounding the applicant for work, to profit-sharing, co-partnership, aptitude tests and mental hygiene—illustrates the authors' unstated conviction that the bodies and wills, the physical well-being and mental health of employes are matters of first importance in the successful conduct of industry under modern social and technical conditions.

In their preface the authors state that the book is a by-product of the informational and advisory service in industrial relations rendered to business firms by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in connection with the group insurance of employes. The information presented was gathered through direct inquiry by the Policy Holders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan, and by the authors and others associated in the work "of that uniquely interesting department of the largest life insurance company in the world." In order to counsel effectively with employers, the policy holders service bureau, built up a staff of experts and made itself a central bureau of information on successful and unsuccessful experiments in personnel practice in the United States, and to a limited extent in Europe. To readers of The Survey, the chapters on Recreation for Employes, Food for Workers and Psychology in Management will be particularly interesting.

The book contains an excellently selected bibliography; its chapter headings, like its title, mean what they say; and the index is of the serviceable sort that makes a book of reference a tool one likes to use.

Difference with Equality

TOWARD EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN, *by Ethel M. Smith. Committee on the Legal Status of Women, National League of Women Voters. 139 pp. Price 50 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

ETHEL M. SMITH'S Toward Equal Rights for Men and Women is the first attempt at compilation of the necessary laws and facts on which any individual can form his opinion as to the value or advisability of the proposed "equal rights" amendment which has come to my attention. It is even more than that, for in its analysis of these self-same facts, hour laws, minimum wage laws, sanitation measures and so forth, Miss Smith shows that the question is, whether a certain law makes things as "equal" as is possible under the circumstances —alimony laws for example—and whether without this law women would not be on a more *unequal* basis. In other words, to quote page 54, "Difference may exist without unequality"

Rollin Kirby in New York World

Boston Books

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—a principle that I believe has not been sufficiently emphasized.

The book should prove to be of value to speakers and students, being far too statistical for the general reader and at times somewhat incomplete for the lawyer, for I found its figures stop before I was able to obtain from its pages all the statistics I need to support several views I have held for some time regarding details of the major problem the book deals with.

SUSAN BRANDEIS

Counsellor at law. New York City

The Genial Cynic

LEAVES FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF A TAMED CYNIC, *by Reinhold Niebuhr. Willett, Clark, and Colby. 198 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE big mystery about Niebuhr, of course, is how on earth he gets away with it. He is popular, handsome, and polished, but unmarried. He is a member of a traditionally conservative denomination, but is forever saying things that are radical and iconoclastic. He lives in Detroit and doesn't hesitate to criticize Henry Ford and Big Business in general; yet he somehow avoids the wrath of the conservative press. He is pessimistic and gloomy—Edgar DeWitt Jones calls him "our American Dean Inge"—but his pessimism is somehow productive of hope and prophetic of progress. He is a caustic and merciless critic of the church's faults, and the church loves him for it.

Well, the cat is about half-way out of the bag. Here is his own day-by-day record of how he got that way. Here is a diary of his reactions to all sorts of things: the war, and Detroit politics, and the wrangle between science and religion, and church dignitaries, and Europe, and denominationalism, and most of all the youth he met all over the land in the fourteen years which the record covers. It isn't a group of essays. It isn't a collection of sermons. It is a series of paragraphs, longer and shorter, in diary form, revealing a spiritual pilgrimage. The style and temper of the entire book is reflected in this sample: "A man like that [a type of preacher] reminds me of the eunuchs of old who were robbed of their virility that they might adorn, without endangering, their master's luxurious establishments."

If you are satisfied with the church as she is at present, you won't like this book at all. If you are too tired or too lazy to think, you won't like it, either. But if you do like it, you won't think Niebuhr especially cynical or especially tame. His cynicism is not sneering, and his tameness is not docility.

Longmont, Colorado CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

A Book About Glands

THE CLIMACTERIC, *by Gregorio Maranon. C. V. Mosby Co. 524 pp. Price $6.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is a book about the ductless glands. The physical, mental, and emotional phenomena peculiar to that period in the life of men and women that marks the beginning of senescence all come about through the failure of the organs of internal secretion, not the glands alone, but the whole system of interrelated glands. Such is the thesis presented by the author who discusses the relation of these glands to each other and to various physiological conditions in the light of all that is definitely known so far of their functions. There is a wealth of reference to the literature, but the book is no mere compendium of the work of other men, for it is obviously the result of the author's own research and experience. In these days when even the layman talks glibly about "the glands" and expects all evils of body and mind to be cured by some animal extract in a capsule, it is refreshing to read an authoritative book on this subject which raises no false hopes of that kind.

The long, last chapter is devoted to the subject of treatment, which is of necessity largely symptomatic. There are many helpful suggestions for the clinician, and it is worthy of note that psycho-therapy is given a prominent place in this armamentarium. The English translation of the second Spanish edition is done by Dr. K. S. Stevens, who aids materially in making a most readable book.

ALICE E. JOHNSON

Womans Medical College of Pennsylvania

Babies in the Laboratory

THE PROCESS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, *by Mandel and Irene Case Sherman. W. W. Norton. 227 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a lucidly written book, which, in its completely earnest tone offers a pleasant contrast to current attempts to set psychology to jazz. It sets forth the development of the individual from a very special point of view, namely the behavioristic descriptive one, and, though necessarily didactically, presents a great deal of interesting work in the field of infant behavior, prefaced by a general account of the growth and function of the nervous system, and followed by an attempt to carry on the same point of view into work with older children and adults.

The most valuable part of the book is the central part, chapters III through VI, which deal with the first human responses, the first signs of intelligence and learning, a critique of the art of recognizing emotions in babies and the difficulty of applying names to the different states, and the nature of the emotions and their influence on behavior. The most original of these chapters (V) contains the authors' own work on criteria by which emotions may be recognized in infants, the weakness of the ordinary nomenclature and conception of "emotion" at this stage. An interesting point raised in chapter VI is the effect of the quantitative factor in the stimulus as a source of difference in reaction; thus, "hunger" and "colic" are but the responses to quantitatively different painful contractions. The introductory chapters are adequate for the author's purpose. The last two chapters, VII and VIII, on the development of the personality, and on personality and social behavior touch some important problems but in too schematic and simplifying a fashion.

What is felt in the author's attempt to apply the results obtained by watching infants to the elucidation of problems in older persons is characteristic of the whole method. There is hope in the method, but when it is applied schematically it seems to shut the eyes to much important data. The data referred to is chiefly the phantasy life of children, and the role of phantasy in the production of infantile or adult problems. The book does, however, give us a good opportunity to evaluate a new type of laboratory work with infants.

New York City BERTRAM D. LEWIN, M. D.

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Edited by Halle Schaffner

OUTDOOR RECREATION LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS, *by Andrew G. Truxal. Columbia University Press. 218 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY divided into two parts: first a summary of the American legislation of the past twelve years making provision for public outdoor recreation. The second half is in the nature of a scientific attempt to discover whether or not the provision of recreational facilities is worth the effort in terms of the general welfare and in particular with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

THE AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK, 1929, *by the Labor Research Department of the Rand School of Social Science. Rand School. 302 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE TENTH edition of this convenient handbook includes a general review of industry, (*Continued on page* 111)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Kropotkin Papers

To the Editor: Will any of your readers who are admirers of Peter Kropotkin help his widow complete the preservation of his papers and manuscripts?

Some of his old friends here are circulating an appeal for a fund of one thousand dollars for that work in the Kropotkin Museum, the house in Moscow where he was born and where his widow lives. It is of the utmost importance that the work be done while Madame Kropotkin lives, as she is the only one familiar with all the intimate details. The signers of the appeal are: Lawrence F. Abbott, Jane Addams, John Graham Brooks, Robert E. Ely, Lillian D. Wald, and the undersigned.

We can reach directly only a few who knew Kropotkin or who admire his work as scientist, revolutionist and humanitarian. Among your readers there are many others. Will those who are interested send in contributions to me at 578 Madison Avenue, New York City?

Graham Romeyn Taylor

The "Green" Irish Girl

To the Editor: The country girl in Ireland "for the customary twelve pounds a year" is usually hired by a hard-working farmer's wife, who needs someone to mind her small children, to carry water and turf, do some washing, feed chickens, and bake plain soda-bread. To expect this type of girl—as Miss Toksvig presumably did, in her article in The Survey for August 1—to adapt herself to being an efficient combination of cook, waitress, chambermaid and parlor-maid is asking too much, for she would be receiving so many doses of instruction that she would be utterly confused. But one can find a girl who has had some training and is fairly competent by paying from twenty-five to fifty pounds a year. Competence and knowledge receives its reward even in Ireland. One should not expect to pick the cheapest grade of worker there and get the same service rendered by highly paid servants in America.

A family of fifteen children is a novelty rather than "a typical case" in Ireland today; so also is the laborer working for ten shillings a week. Thirty is more like the amount, although it might be about twenty-four with a guarantee of steady work the year round.

Padraic Colum testifies to the excellence of the education provided in Irish national schools—and it is adequate to equip many of the girls for the offices rather than the kitchens of America. Few books are bought, but in nearly every home a few good books are treasured from generation to generation, providing a library similar to the one possessed by the great Lincoln in his boyhood.

There is a glimmer of hearsay in Miss Toksvig's account of the activities of the clergy in regard to company-keeping, and the people she describes would be somewhat of a circus even in Ireland. On a recent visit there I had cigarettes proffered me by a priest at a luncheon party and he assured me he knew girls indulged nowadays. Another put some on a shelf in the kitchen for my sister after my father's assurance that she didn't smoke. My mother decidedly disapproved of their countenancing such modern habits, so perhaps some of the wild tales about the clergy which Miss Toksvig heard from older people had their foundation in the minds of imaginative offspring, who invented them in order to enjoy a little innocent fun.

Reliable statistics show that Ireland still has the smallest rate for illegitimate children of any country in the world, an interesting fact considering that birth control is practically unknown and that she had a war all her own. Despite those who would like to see it lowered, the standard of purity and decency in Ireland still shines brightly. An idea of the attitude toward sex and morals can be obtained by reading Pedar O'Donnell's The Way It Was With Them. When the heroine learns her sweetheart is not returning she lies on her bed laughing, relieved that she is not to leave her island folks; in any other setting she would probably have discovered then that she was "with child" and furnished a tragic ending by drowning herself in the turbulent ocean that hemmed in her horizon.

Brooklyn, New York Esther Meehan

National Origins

To the Editor: John Palmer Gavit in the September Graphic number of The Survey after showing how many million ancestors we all have (or would have if there had been enough people in the world to fill the quotas) concludes:

> Herein lies the screaming absurdity of all this talk about "family lineage"—as if it were possible to know anything about it. Of all this talk about National Origins, and purity of racial stock.

I don't quite see where the absurdity comes in. I don't see why a man shouldn't know who his father was or even his grandfather even if he had a billion ancestors further back. Nor do I see why our all being descended from everybody there was a thousand years ago (if that were the case) should prevent one's having a preference—in picking out a wife for instance—for able and honest ancestors for a few generations back as compared with vicious morons. The Dutch, for instance, made a happy choice when they substituted as their rulers the descendants of William the Silent for those of Crazy Jane. I admit they didn't do it on eugenic grounds, but the eugenics were there all the same.

As to National Origins, the question, in selecting citizens for this country, is not that of securing purity of racial stock or Nordics or Anglo-Saxons. It is conceded that South Italians admitted under the quotas are not Nordics (in the main) nor yet pure Anglo-Saxons. The problem is to find some reasonable and practical method of selection and one that can be approximately applied. National Origins—i. e., continuing our national (not racial) mixture approximately as it is—seems as reasonable as any that has been suggested. If it is to be considered a screaming absurdity some alternative less absurd and less vocally obnoxious should be offered.

Boston Joseph Lee

Alas! The Poor Teachers

To the Editor: Some of the recent fulminations of the American Federation of Teachers are actually funny. Millions of men and women have discovered that wholesome recreation is not limited to smoking, dancing and card-playing. Venturesome young persons who wish to teach, but who insist upon flying in the face of the mores, will continue to lose their positions. No tenure law protects teachers who can not remain at least three years in the same position.

Futhermore, teachers who marry might realize that teaching is not limited to sitting at a desk with forty or fifty youngsters likewise at their desks. This variety brings a regular pay check, it is true, and the married woman teacher who has offspring longs to lay hands on a steady income.

If American communities generally accept the married woman

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

teacher, it will be necessary to form an anti-cruelty society for the protection of their husbands from the jibes of their fellow-men who consider themselves he-men because they can keep their wives at home. And thousands, if not millions of married women are adding to family income while remaining at home with their children. The supply of would-be teachers is extremely large at present.

The one way to improve conditions for teachers is to follow the path taken by doctors, lawyers and trained nurses, and that is to insist upon high scholastic requirements for entrance to the profession.

Harvard, Nebraska CAROLINE BENGSTON

Kentucky Pensions

TO THE EDITOR: On page 446 of THE SURVEY of July 15, appeared a statement beginning with the sentence, "Kentucky is endeavoring to get out of the unhappy list of four states without mothers' pension legislation." It seems to me that this gives a wrong impression of the situation. On March 21, 1928, an act was approved which provides for the granting of mothers' pensions in this state. We are now trying to get the necessary adminstrative machinery set up and appropriations for this purpose. It is in the interest of arousing public opinion to these ends that citizens and social workers are bending their efforts. The act referred to is entitled as follows:

An act to promote the welfare of the delinquent, neglected, dependent or defective children of the state; repealing Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1922 and abolishing the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission created thereby; creating in its place a bureau with the duties, functions, rights and powers of the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission to be known as the Kentucky Children's Bureau, and defining and prescribing its duties and functions; providing for the creation of children's bureaus in each county, and defining and prescribing their duties and functions; providing for the establishment of a county mothers' aid fund and county mothers' aid funds in each county to be administered under the state or county children's bureau respectively; providing for the administering of mothers' aid throughout the state; making an appropriation for the benefit of the Kentucky Children's Bureau; and authorizing county levies for the establishment of county mothers' aid funds.

Kentucky is backward in its provision for the welfare of dependent children, but I do feel that each forward step must be recognized for its full worth.

ELINOR NIMS

Sociology Department, University of Kentucky

The Unmanly Art of Fishing

TO THE EDITOR: If anything is to be called treason, it should be, I think, the admiring and decorating of something in human conduct which is essentially base and mean. All the praise and fondling which has been garlanded about the cowardly sport of fishing has seemed to me for forty years a whited sepulchre of literature. It belongs, I think, with the cruel wit of King Francis, when he caused heretics to be dipped in and out of the fire, and called it "the cradle;" it belongs with the pelting of the pilloried, and the exhibition of captives in procession along the Via Sacra; I am reminded by it of Macaulay's note on the gentlemen of the seventeenth century who made up "parties of pleasure" to see the women whipped at Bridewell.

For what is fishing, in its naked state? A creature unspeakably at our mercy, whose natural activities are unspeakably beneficent to us—an earthworm, Queen Mab's ploughman, the saviour of the soil, without which the vegetation of the earth would wither and die in a twelvemonth,—one of those kindly poor relations who present us with a vast unearned increment of fertility, we subject to the torture of impalement, a prolonged death of such a character that the hero of Tolstoi's tale woke shuddering from the dream that he was about to be subjected to it. With fingers more callous than the leathery muscle of a crocodile, we contrive out of this creature's anguish the glib pantomimic Volapuk, or Esperanto, by which we communicate falsehoods to that other country cousin, that evolutionary grandparent of ours, the fish. And having thus perjured all faith and decency in our intergenus relations, we display a repulsive variety of merriment while a living creature is choking to death for our amusement.

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning; and our clergymen and presidents, while wars and armaments continue, set an unrebuked example in their summer vacations, of inflicting pain and death, for their wanton pleasure, on small and friendly animals. "Would that the dog had a vote!" Life once remarked; and would that the angleworm understood the tactics of the general strike! Would that there were a swimming delegate to organize the fish!

I know of no finny Karl Marx—or Garibaldi—or Hampden. Yet I have one piece of policy, one weapon, against fishing; a bright and burnished one. We have, at Manumit School, a cunningly devised dam by which we regulate our swimming-pool. Would the most leather-hearted fisherman wade up that brook, in the cool of the afternoon, without his rod, (for, as Sam Pearl's poster repeats all along the bushy roads at Manumit, "You are welcome in our fields, but we also like the animals"), and watch those great trout playing in the falls below the dam—would he behold their watery merriment, their tail-twinkling frolics,—would he share with them the heavenly coolness of that spring-fed foam, and all its rainbow fountains, rising, lost, erected again; then, if he should feel no link between those happy fish and his own aqueous genealogy,—I would ask him to come once again, and come next time by moonlight!

Manchester, Vermont SARAH N. CLEGHORN

Children and Movies

TO THE EDITOR: My attention has just been called to an article in THE SURVEY for May 15, entitled Children and Movies, by Roy F. Woodbury. As there is a slight inaccuracy in that article as it relates to the omission of the mention of Pennsylvania, I am venturing to write you.

The article states that six states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan and Mississippi "prohibit the admission of children during school hours and after certain hours in the early evening." "The remaining forty states have no regulations (with minor exceptions to be noted)." The exceptions later noted mention Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Oregon.

It is true that Pennsylvania does not have adequate laws prohibiting the attendance of children at motion picture houses unaccompanied. We do, however, have a law prohibiting their attendance at any moving picture theater during the term of compulsory attendance at public schools, during the hours and upon the days such schools are actually in session. This law applies to children between the ages of eight and fourteen and does exempt such children as may be accompanied by a responsible adult or who present permits signed by their teachers.

This is a very minor exception to the general rule of unsupervised movies for children but I thought that Mr. Woodbury's attention should be called to it as this Pennsylvania law has been on the statute books since 1919.

Director, Bureau of Children, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
MARY S. LABAREE

TO THE EDITOR: Miss Labaree's statement is correct. In the third paragraph of her letter she says that, "The remaining forty states have no regulations (with minor exceptions to be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

noted.)" In the original article these minor exceptions were noted but in the interest of space they had to be omitted at the time our article was edited. The situation that exists in Pennsylvania relative to the admission of children during school hours applies to other states as well. We were more concerned, however, in this article with the admission of children during hours when school was not in session.

Children's Aid Society, Buffalo ROY F. WOODBURY

Child Labor in Massachusetts

TO THE EDITOR: *"How well and how poorly does Massachusetts administer her laws relating to child labor and compulsory education."*

"One of the greatest fallacies which exists in the public mind today is that with the passage of a law the evil which it aims to counteract ceases to exist.

With this timely reminder begins a scholarly investigation into the actual working and administration of child labor laws in Massachusetts,—or rather, into one phase of this problem. (The School and the Working Child, by Mary A. Clapp and Mabel A. Strong, published by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, Boston, 1928.) The authors visited 50 cities in Massachusetts, including all those having 100,000 or more inhabitants, and typical smaller communities. (1) They looked into the team-work (or lack of team-work) between the ill-paid, overburdened *state* inspectors from the Department of Labor and the very "independent" locally zealous town officials. (2) They tested the license-and-badge system for newspaper-sellers, bootblacks and other boy-street trades. (3) They studied with especial care the system of *employment certificates*, allowing children between 14 and 16 to work under certain conditions and in certain trades either at home ("home permit") or elsewhere. (By Massachusetts legislation passed since this book was printed children are now (1929) compelled to remain in school until 16.) (4) They also inquired into the administration of the law requiring for all minors between 16 and 21 *educational certificates* that they *are* of the required age and have passed at least the sixth grade in school. Moreover, they investigated (5) the system of *compulsory part-time* schooling (four hours a week) for working children between their fourteenth and sixteenth years, (6) the school census and (7) the work of the attendance officers.

Briefly, their findings are:

That state and local administrations rarely cooperate well.

That the license and badge regulations for boys' street trades are not well enforced.

That the law requiring employment certificates which state (a) the health, (b) the age, (c) the school record and (d) the promise of a job before children can work between 14 and 16 is lived up to well so far as the last three provisions go, but that the doctor's examination for a certificate of health is often superficial and perfunctory.

That the system of permits for home work could not be satisfactorily carried out unless the "families were handled as social problems," i. e. unless case work standards were introduced.

That *educational certificates* (to working children over 16) are issued "with extreme laxity of administration."

That part-time schooling, though far from adequate as a substitute for full-time day school is, nevertheless, important as protection and as opportunity and should be continued.

That the school census taken by house to house canvas is costly and not very accurate.

That attendance officers are ill-paid, poorly-trained and badly overworked.

The book is an excellent detailed evaluation of a piece of administrative work in Massachusetts. Unfortunately, someone tacked on to it the broad general title of The School and the Working Child and thereby drew fire from Mrs. Kelley (The Survey, February 15, 1929) because it does not attack all the general questions which its title suggests. But if we forget its poor title the book is an excellent report of a careful and useful piece of research.

Cambridge, Massachusetts RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D.

DEVELOPMENT of many new forms of social work within the past decade has made heavy drains upon professional personnel. The supply is increasingly inadequate to meet the growing demand for trained workers.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH WORK

A New Program of Graduate Training
for
Community Social Work, Social Case Work and Public Health Nursing

311 South Juniper Street Philadelphia, Pa.

IS MODERN EDUCATION A FAILURE?
DEBATE
BERTRAND RUSSELL VS. DR. WILL DURANT
PROF. JOHN DEWEY, Chairman
Sunday Eve., Oct. 6th, 8.30, MECCA TEMPLE 55 St.—7th Ave.
TICKETS $1.00—$2.75—STILL AVAILABLE
DISCUSSION GUILD, 15 E. 40 St. BOX OFFICE Special Phone CIRCLE 2653
RUSSELL'S ONLY PUBLIC APPEARANCE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contribution. M. C. Migel, President; Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information; Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—16 East 53rd Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian, non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Supplies, trains, and supervises carefully selected governesses, tutors, companions, and play leaders. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Womens interdenominational groups — state and local—are promoted.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.— Florence Lukens - Newbold, Executive Secretary, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for girls of all races and creeds, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, to uphold Christian standards of living and to study the conditions in which girls live, work, and play. Numbers nearly 50,000 with branches in 44 states.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec's; 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill; Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations, Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION INC.—(est. 1912, incorp. 1914). 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. (Tel. Algonquin 9690). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds and spirits. Its method is in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlinson, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminedness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS— Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Porter R. Lee, president, New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler) in June of 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 1860 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman: Cecilia Razovsky, Sec'y.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, INC.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.
To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.
To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.
Work supported by membership and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Anne L. Hansen, President. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Royer, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Eugene L. Opie, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCEIS

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary- treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE — For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA — A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page* 106) commerce, finance, agriculture, labor and social conditions for the past two years. Carol Weiss King has contributed a discussion of the courts and labor, Robert W. Dunn a section on civil liberties and Cedric Long one on cooperation. The course of workers' education in this country during 1927 and 1928 is followed. There is a well-arranged chapter on labor abroad, an international labor directory and a bibliography of new books and pamphlets on labor subjects.

THE ECONOMICS OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT, *by Walter H. Voskuil. A. W. Shaw. 225 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE MATERIAL here has been gathered in an attempt to analyze the factors governing the economic exploitation of water power resources.

SOCIETY AND ITS PROBLEMS, *by Grove Samuel Dow. Crowell. 707 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK which is a revised third edition with perhaps the most important simple feature of the revision the improvement of the theoretical portions, done without weakening the treatment of practical social problems.

HOW YOU BEGAN, *by Amabel Williams-Ellis. Coward McCann. 96 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS CLEAR and simple book serves as a child's introduction to biology, with a delightful preface by no less an authority than J. B. S. Haldane.

IF PARENTS ONLY KNEW, *by Elizabeth Cleveland. W. W. Norton. 153 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK which seeks to correct the essential ways in which the home works with the school. The chapters deal with health, vacation, recreation, home in relation to the family and to the community. In other words "What is the school trying to do for the child and how can the home help?"

AN HOUR ON HEALTH, *by Morris Fishbein, M.D. Lippincott. 158 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HEREIN Doctor Fishbein gives some prescriptions for conserving inherent vitality. As always he is death on faddists and strong on common sense.

CRAFT WORK, *by Edna Selena Cave. Century. 272 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS a competent guide to a dozen of the most popular forms of craft work, designed for all those who find crafts important in school, camp, gift shop, the home, and for workers in occupational therapy.

OPPORTUNITY AHEAD, *by Clayton Holt Ernst and Trentwell Mason White. Appleton. 188 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHAPTERS designed to give the lay of the land in ten occupations that are attracting young men today. While studying yourself to find the work for which your own special abilities fit you, a study of these potential jobs will not come amiss.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION. *National Industrial Conference Board. 306 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY of the growth, achievements and economies of standardization as expressed in the products, practices and processes of industry and trade.

ECONOMICS, *by Walton H. Hamilton. American Library Association. 47 pp. Price 50 cents cloth; 35 cents paper, postpaid of The Survey.*

A COURSE prepared by an authority to stimulate reading on that subject.

THE NURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH, *by Mary Beard. Harper's. 217 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BOOK written by a leader of public health nursing intended for administrators, instructors, and others responsible for nursing schools, also for state and country health officers. A competent and inclusive treatment of all the practical problems.

CHARACTER BUILDING THROUGH RECREATION, *by Kenneth L. Heaton. University of Chicago Press. 230 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A TEXTBOOK for those interested in programs of recreation in the church.

THE TARIFF, *by George Crompton. Macmillan. 226 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS STUDY of an old controversy aims to shed more light on a cause cèlèbre, together with an examination of pleas for free trade and protection, including an attempt to evaluate the historical and philosophical significance of the same issue.

RAW MATERIALS OF INDUSTRIALISM, *by Hugh B. Killough and Lucy W. Killough. Crowell. 407 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A WORK which makes a survey of all the raw products of the world—the materals divided into five parts: textile fibres; forest products; population and food supply; minerals; fuel and power.

EMPLOYEE THRIFT AND INVESTMENT PLANS. *National Industrial Conference Board. 114 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A MONOGRAPH based upon the results of a study of the many plans in operation that have as their purpose the accumulation of a reserve fund for the wage-earner.

YOUR NOSE, THROAT AND EARS, *by L. W. Oaks and H. G. Merrill. Appleton. 167 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A MANUAL of measures for maintaining the health of these organs. This guide comes as a practical and authoritative book for the layman.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department

TEL: ALGONQUIN 7490 — THE SURVEY — 112 EAST 19th STREET NEW YORK CITY

WORKERS WANTED

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Man case worker with psychiatric training to work with problem boys in connection with Psychiatric Clinic at The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, New York. Address: Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

WANTED—Supervisor. Must have proven ability for growth and experience on a generalized visiting nurse staff. Only letters giving full particulars regarding preliminary and professional education and experience will be considered. Northern New Jersey. 6468 SURVEY.

A COTTAGE INSTITUTION for Jewish children serving a number of states is seeking a worker trained in the various branches of child care including foster home and institution service with especial experience in case work. The position includes possibility of consultation with agencies in different communities with a view to standardizing admissions to the Home and where possible to arrange for local care. Write Box 6475 SURVEY, giving age, education, experience, references, and salary eexpected.

WANTED: Trained social worker to make demonstration, child caring agency, rural county, eastern state. Salary $2400. 6483 SURVEY.

YOUNG MEN'S WORKER, experienced; for organization in Midwestern City, composed over 1000 young men between 16 and 20 years of age; good disposition and leadership ability necessary; must speak well, be capable of planning and executing a well balanced program and have good morals. Prefer unmarried Mason. State age, religion, experience and salary desired. 6493 SURVEY.

WANTED—Physical Director for Jewish Community Center in small city. State age, education, experience, salary expected. Include picture. 6495 SURVEY.

BOARDERS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED in a quiet country home. Conveniences. $14.00 up. Address A. McLaren, Route 2, Montgomery, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as executive secretary, twelve years' experience in children's, family and girl welfare work. Address 6438 SURVEY.

FRIENDS, two young women, well educated, experienced, nurse, and teacher of Physical Education, desire position in school or institution. Location immaterial. 6474 SURVEY.

GIRLS' WORKER: experienced in settlement and camp work. Expert dramatic director. Non-sectarian or Jewish setlement or recreational center. 6479 SURVEY.

FORMER COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR desires worthwhile opportunity in social work field, in or near New York City. Executive ability, highly recommended. 6484 SURVEY.

WOMAN of executive ability, experienced in general relief and work with girls, desires part or full time position in New York City. 6500 SURVEY.

is a peppy month—a good time to try your wings in a new job.

An ad in the Survey Midmonthly may supply the opportunity.

Try one.

Address

Classified Advertising Department
SURVEY MIDMONTHLY
112 E. 19th St., New York
Rates 8c a word
Algonquin 7490

The Professional Division
of the
Executive Service Corporation

offers its employment exchange service to Social Welfare Organizations, Social Workers, Hospitals, Nurses, Institutions and Kindred Groups.

The Director of the Professional Division is GERTRUDE D. HOLMES (an experienced Social Worker). New Yorkers and those in the near vicinity of the city are invited to call and talk over their problems.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION
WILLIAM D. CAMP, *President*
100 East Forty-second Street
New York, N. Y.
Agency Telephone
Ashland 6000

The Collegiate Service
Inc.

Occupational Bureau for College Women

11 East 44th Street
New York City

Social Work Dept. in charge of Pauline R. Strode, Ph.B. University of Chicago and graduate of Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc.
VOCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY
18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK
Lexington 2593

We are interested in placing those who have a professional attitude towards their work. Executive secretaries, stenographers, case workers, hospital social service workers, settlement directors; research, immigration, psychiatric, personnel workers and others.

CHICAGO COLLEGIATE BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONS

A non-profit organization sponsored by University Alumnae Clubs in Chicago

Vocational Information & Placement

Social Service—Scientific—Home Economics
Business

Well qualified women, with and without experience come to us from all over the country for new positions.

Service to Employer and Employee

MRS. MARGUERITE HEWITT MCDANIEL
Managing Director
5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Damaged Books

From The Survey's traveling book displays. Slightly shopworn, but complete in text. At about

40% Discount

Write for list of titles and prices

THE SURVEY BOOK DEPARTMENT
112 E. 19th St.
New York

HOME-MAKING

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home making efficiency. Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED